PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,159—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands. Prices.

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ... Rs. 21 Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	27th June
B.L. ROSETTA	3295	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt ...	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli ..	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weigheli...	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	G. W. Browne..	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5650	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2950	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO		——	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th July 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	W alluschnig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

21st June, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,

29, Esplanade Road.

KEMP'S VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26

Six months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Doree Street, Whitefriars, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st June, 1890. Agents.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. R. R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Graham's Building, Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

PEPPER MILLS.

A MOST USEFUL ADDITION TO THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

THE "CHURN" SHAPE PEPPER MILL, in best quality BritishOak, highly polished, with neat Electro-plated Hands.

Rs. 7-8 each.

PEPPER MILLS, in all Electro-Plate, in a variety of new designs.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 15 each.

THE "PRINCESS" PEPPER MILL, in finest Crystal, mounted in best quality Electro-plate.

From Rs. 18-0 each.

THE "PRINCESS" PEPPER MILL, in finest Crystal, mounted in Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked."

Rs. 36 each.

And a variety of different patterns with wooden bodies, &c.

At Rs. 2-8 each.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Fork and Spoon, neatly engraved or chased, in Velvet lined case, from	9	0
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Plain or Engraved, from.	13	0
Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, from	15	0
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, from	21	8
Knife, Fork, Tea and Dessert Spoon, and Egg Cup, from	32	0
Handsome Pap Bowl and Spoon, richly chased and engraved, in Velvet and Satin lined case, from	45	0
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Mug, complete in case, per case, from	48	0
Christening Mugs in great variety in all the newest Designs, including the Antique Shape and the Plain Cauldron Shape, engraved or chased, fluted, Japannesque, and other patterns, each from Rs. 12-8 to	27	0

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

HALL MARKED.

Silver Fork and Spoon, chased or engraved, from	36	0
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, from	50	0
Silver Spoon, Fork, and Napkin Ring, from	54	0
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Napkin Ring, from	72	0
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug, and Babies' Coral, from	135	0
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Mug, from	100	0
Solid Silver Pap Bowl and Spoon, gilt inside, richly chased, in Morocco Leather Case, from	90	0
Silver Christening Mug, Hall Marked, hand somely chased or engraved, gilt inside, in Leather Velver lined case, from	65	0
Babies' Coral Bells and Whistle, mounted in chased Silver, complete with Silver Bells and Silver Whistle, from Rs. 6-8 to	25	0
Solid Silver Backed Babies' Hair Brush and Powder Box, complete in Velvet and Satin lined case	45	0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH COFFEE.

DELICIOUSLY Fragrant. Far surpassing the ordinary article.....Per 1lb. Tin Re. 1 0

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE EXCELLENT PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

ARE now fully opened, and PRICE LISTS available. We can vouch for their genuineness and high quality. They comprise :—

Fluid Extracts.	Soluble Elastic Capsules.
Normal Liquids.	Glycerole of Pepsin.
Gelatine Coated Pills.	Cocaine Cases.
Hypodermic Tablets.	Hypodermic Syringes.
Tablet Tritmates.	Cascara Cordial.
Powdered Extracts.	Utero Vaginal Syringes. &c.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Top and India Rubber Washer, Complete.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	11	0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	13	8
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	17	0
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	23	8
,, 2 Five gallon size	27	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	31	0
,, 3 Six gallon size	34	0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	5	8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S AERATED WATERS, IN SYPHONS.

Per Dozen,—Soda, Rs. 8; Lemonade, &c., Rs. 3.

Syphons allowed for on Return.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONSOON, 1890. RELIABLE WATERPROOF GARMENTS.

MESSRS. A., L. & W. keep Cooper, Box & Co.'s world-wide worn Garments. All Seams are STITCHED THROUGH as well as taped, rendering it impossible for them to come apart as so frequently occurs in the Inferior Makes.

A large Consignment now to hand, and the Prices will be found most moderate for such Splendid Garments.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890. KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone,

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Write for List and Instructions. All Requisites kept in Stock, and any information regarding them or their manipulation freely given.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD., SOAP STONE PAINT! SOAP STONE PAINT!!

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!

IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,

1, ASH LANE, FORT.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.

Merchants and Manufacturers, Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.

THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES

To be provided with

ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.

Including their last improvement, *viz.*,

A GOLD HAIRSPRING,

And their MAXIMUM Variation

IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,

REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,

CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,

In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIAN WEAR, being sewn throughout, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

For Mofussil Orders, send Height and Size round Chest.

	Rs.	a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above... Rs. 3 8. Leggings... per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rain, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c ... ... each	25	0
Brown Cashmere Coats, with Cape, thoroughly Ventilated, the Waterproofing between two Cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly. A special article, will last for years.	33	0
Inverness Capes as above	35	0
"Regimental Capes," Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta, best quality, made, will never stick, all sizes	45	0
Fawn Twilled Serge Coats, Waterproofing between two Cloths, Perfect Ventilation, the Best Waterproof Garment made ...	45	0
Tan Canvas Waterproof Leggings, for lacing ... . pair	6	8
Waterproof Tan Canvas Hold-alls, for Travellers ... ... from	18	8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, 84 by 48 in.	15	8
60 in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths ... ... per yard	5	8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	18	8

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and Specialities of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON; AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

19 ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "PERSIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st June, 1890.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of MAMLUTDAR'S KACHERI, at KALYAN.

Form of Contract, Specification, Conditions and Plans can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, during office hours from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Form of Tender must be obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office on payment of Rupee one.

The Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money.

No Tenders will be received after 1 p.m. on 1st July, 1890, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Thana.

Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, 20th June, 1890.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, will be held in the University Hall, on MONDAY, the 23rd June, 1890, when the following papers will be read and discussed :—

1. To read and confirm Minutes of last Meeting.
2. To elect Surgeon W. E. Jenning, I.M.S., and Assistant Surgeon B. H. Nanavatty as Members of the Association.
3. Surgeon-Major W. K. Hatch will exhibit a case of Aneurism and read notes on it, (b) will also show a cystic tumour of jaw.
4. Surgeon Collie will read notes on a series of 5 abdominal tumours.

M. COLLIE, Honorary Secretary, Bo. Br. Medl. Association.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HARDA CROP of the Forests for 1890-91. The ESTIMATED quantity for the season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,300
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,400
Total	4,600 Khandis of 700 lbs.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,700
Central Division of Kanara	200
Southern Division of Kanara	1,800
Total	3,700 Khandis of 700 lbs.

2. Tenders to be written in English should reach the undersigned by the 25th July, 1890, at latest.
3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, S.C. Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 18th June, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 6 lots of SCRAP IRON and STEEL, aggregating about 101 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.—

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th June, 1890.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, SUIT NO. 304 OF 1890.

TREEBHOWAN VENARSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CHAKOOJEE HURJEEWAN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Chipi Chawl, and DAMODHUR RAGOONATH, residing at Maharaj Bhoiwada, and PRANJEEWANDASS CULLIANJEE, residing at Sootar Chawl, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the latter two leading members of Dassa Gogari Porwad caste for themselves and on behalf of the said caste.....Defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff abovenamed instituted a suit in this Honourable Court on the 9th day of June, 1890, praying (a) that some fit and proper person should be appointed trustee of the Dassa Gogari Porwad caste's property in his place and that he should be allowed to retire from the said trust (b) that an account should be taken of the property of the said caste come to the hands of the Defendant Chakoojee Hurjeewan, and of the application thereof by him, and that the said property should be duly secured for the benefit of the said caste (c) also for costs and further relief.

And Whereas this Honourable Court has granted permission to the Plaintiff under Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure to make Damodhur Ragoonath and Pranjeewandass Cullianjee, two leading members of the Dassa Gogari Porwad caste party Defendants to the said suit as representing the said caste.

Now Notice is hereby given under the said Section to all the members of the Dassa Gogari Porwad caste of the institution of the said suit, and that the hearing of the suit is fixed for fourth day of August, 1890.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1890.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

L. N. BANAJEE, The 21st day of June, 1890.

Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS just received and opened out :—

"VICTORESS" Cooking Stoves, "AIDRESS" ditto, "NEW FORTRESS" ditto. All suitable for Wood, Coal or Coke fuel.

Complete with Pots, Pans, and Piping.

THE NEW "WANZER" COOKER. FOR KEROSINE OIL,

With Patent Lamp accompaniment, which can be used as an ordinary Table Lamp also. Invaluable for District or Railway Officials.

WARMING STOVES. For Damp Localities, Three varieties with Piping complete.

LUNCHEON BASKETS. Fitted for 2, 3 and 4 people.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE. All white, blue lined ; very handsome and of best Quality.

TAPESTRY CARPETS. In variety of sizes, woven in one piece. Handsome subdued colors ; splendid wear.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS. Fitted with inner Wicker Basket, Stout Leather Strap, Buckle and Patent Lock.

TABLE AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINEN, TABLE COVERS, SHIKAR CLOTH, REAL DOWN PILLOWS, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.

Complete and Illustrated Catalogue on Application.

PERFECT "CONDITIONERS." For promoting and assisting the "Conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobaccos during the MONSOON.

"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say, 'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains ship ping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and ot her commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs., can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 5, Apollo Street.

DURABLE VULCANIZED RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at very moderate rates, by G. W. SMITH and Co., Byculla.

COME and see our Amalgamated Stock in Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Platedware, Plush and Leather Hand Bags, Albums, Photo Frames, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

EIGHT-DAY BEE.—Just received a fresh consignment of Eight-day BEE TIME PIECES ; will go in any position ; Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 10. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER, 97, Medows Street.

WANTED, a COMPETENT PROOF READER, Eurasian or Portuguese preferred. Apply—The EDITOR, *Bombay Gazette*.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

ICES ! ICES ! ICES ! ! ! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ANY ONE wanting a neat and durable RUBBER STAMP producing a clear impression, apply to the UNIVERSAL RUBBER STAMP CO., Pydownie, the best and oldest establishment in India.

THE only Firm in Bombay who repairs Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix and all sorts of Hand Organs ; and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in Stock.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXCELCIOR LAWN MOWERS are the best in the World ; from Rs. 38 to 125 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Asplanade Road, Bombay.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXCELLENT PIANO, by Harold, Calcutta, square grand. To be SOLD cheap immediately. To be seen at ROSE and Co.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper-storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 37 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WATERPROOFS ! WATERPROOFS ! !—Just received per S. S. Rome, a large and varied assortment of WATERPROOFS, suitable for Ladies, Gents, Girls and Boys. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

MONSOON CLOTHING for COACHMEN. —Thick Overcoats and Head Coverings, at Rs. 5-8. Also Waterproof Sheeting of all sizes. At HADJEE EBRAHIM BROS., No. 1, upper storey, Crawford Market.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, etc. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was a prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING. The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 Rs candle-power each)..		800
Do.	do.	10 " "	do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...		400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard. Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

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NOTICES.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School Room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on Monday the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1890, and appointing Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Honorary Secretary, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 16th June, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and, Outstation that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favour of an early inspection of their Goods.

NOTICE. THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London,

HEREBY notify that the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society (of India, Limited, 49, Pall Mall, London, S.W., has no connection whatever with the Stores in Victoria Street, and that arrangements are being made by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society to supply Indian requirements direct from Bombay.

H. LAWSON, Secretary and Assistant Manager.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Co mpanies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

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Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to u direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION. HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office,

CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN .....Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS .....Pall Mall, London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO .....Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS .....Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co .....Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co .....Rheims.
AYALA & Co. .....Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY .....Rheims.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT .....London.
LEACOCK & Co. .....Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.....Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co ...London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.....Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG .....Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.....Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.....Bordeaux.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.....Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co...London.
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GABRIEL ST. MARC.....Cognac.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
No. 1 Claret	15 8	17 12
" 2 "	18 8	20 12
" 3 "	20 12	23 0
" 1 Burgundy	15 8	17 12
" 2 " (Golden Fleece)	20 12	23 8
" 3 "	25 0	27 0
Port	18 0	19 8
No. 1 Hock	18 0	19 8
" 2 "	20 0	22 8
" Porphyry	25 0	27 0
Chablis	18 12	21 8
Champagne Golden Fleece	45 0	49 0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

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DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Boardeaux. 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness. 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY, Sole Agents for the Presidency.

WANTED, SALESMEN, in this and every Foreign Country in the World, TO SELL our Goods by sample to the Wholesale and Retail Trade. Liberal Salary paid. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Address CENTENNIAL MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE, 49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET FORT, THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY For the SALE of their SUNGAL-RAMPUR, (Kangra Valley) Teas.

STIRLING & CULBARD.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD. ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES,

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON, Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandlay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors, H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DES ROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and jail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S., Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system,"—Rev. C. E. Cockin M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory : Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory,"—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable,"—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887, "Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb, 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75 ; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq : Calcutta ; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK, BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES, DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY, COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY. Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£1,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,029,124

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	800	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	435
Anglo-Indian ..	9,385	100	100	2	61
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	371	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	600	500	500	20	365
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	540
Colaba Land & Mill.....	4,000	700	700	10	630
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	800
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	416
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ..	1,500	500	500	25	506
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	340
Indian Manfg..	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	545
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
Jowraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	635
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	710
Madras United..	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ..	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	82½
Morarji Gocul das ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	585
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	625
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
nolapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadesh Mills .	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	480
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	215 xd. / 165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badhan Pile..	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,400
Do New Issue .	800	375	625	33⅓	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	{ 1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	{ 700
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills .	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co.Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Asen. ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co. ..	4,000	200	175	26½	395
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry.....	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan .	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
PrinceofWales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co .	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co .	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	210
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.....	357	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
Fort	400	250	...	...	185
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	all	50	535
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld. ...	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M.....	3,125	400	400	50	447½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
assoon	500	500	50	120	500
ind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart..... ..	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	guar.
G. I. P. R.'s Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Alexandra N. G. English Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Band at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m,

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Persia (s), and Clan Graham (s), from Liverpool; and I. M. S. Clive, Rangoon. Yesterday:—Charters Tower (s), from Cardiff; Busheer (s), Marmugoa; and I. M. S. Dalhousie, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st:—Pemba (s), for Calcutta; Sultan (s), Jeddah; and Thisbe (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—King Arthur (s), for Jeddah, &c.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting as will be seen from an advertisement in another column of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will be held this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, in the school-room, Albert Hall, Esplanade.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Abdoola Hajee Dawood, a merchant, residing in a bungalow at Parel Road, reports that his premises were broken into through a back window, on the night of the 19th instant, and property consisting of different articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 301, stolen.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner, on Saturday, at the Morgue, respecting the death of a Hindoo. The dead body of the deceased, in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found floating in the Victoria Dock, at about 5-45 a. m., on Saturday last. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

THE OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.—Owing to the unfavourable weather on Saturday, the opening game of the Gymkhana, First XI *vs.* Next XXII, had to be postponed. On Wednesday afternoon, if the weather permits, the game will be commenced at half-past four, and continued on Thursday afternoon at the same hour. As it will be impossible to play on each of those afternoons more than two hours members are requested to be on the field in good time, so that there may be no delay in starting.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p. m.:—

March.....Forget me not.....P. Scott.
Overture.....Tancredi.....Rossini.
Song.....Love's Old Sweet Song...Molloy.
Valse.....A Toi.....Waldteufel.
Fantasia on Popular Ballads.....Kappey.
Polka.....Tric-trac.....Waldteufel.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Succaram Govind, aged 25 years. Deceased was a jobber in the throstles in the Howard and Bullough Mill. About 6-30 a.m. on that day, he went up a ladder to replace a belt, when his hand got caught in the belt, and he was carried round the shaft and thrown down on the other side. Both his legs and his left arm were torn from his body. He died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Succaram Govind was caused by injuries received by his having been accidently caught in the machinery of a mill, while placing a strap on a drum.

WRECK OF A PATIMAR.—A report of the wreck of a patimar, of about forty-five tons, off Aguada, at the beginning of the monsoon, reached Bombay yesterday. The vessel took in a cargo of mangoes at Panjim, and was proceeding to Bombay, when near Aguada she encountered a heavy squall. She was thrown upon a rock, and immediately went to pieces. The crew, however, managed with great difficulty to swim ashore. Reporting themselves to the authorities at Goa, a letter was given to them to present to the captain of the British India steamer Bushire, on board of which ship the wrecked sailors were brought to Bombay, where they arrived yesterday.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, actiug Superintendent Cobb charged Bhickia Gokul, a labourer, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing an umbrella, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Gungaram Tatia, a resident of Poona. The complainant visited the Albert Museum at the Victoria Gardens on Friday last, and on entering the Museum he left his umbrella at the door-way and went up the staircase on to the upper floor of the Museum. In the meantime the accused came up and was walking off with complainant's umbrella, when he was arrested by a policeman doing duty at the Museum. Bhickoo Gokul, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CLARK ROAD MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdul Ali, Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, brought up on remand Cassim Fakroodeen *alias* Pangia, Mahomed Hoosein and Pandoo Mankoo, before Mr. P. Ryan, who stand charged—Cassum Fakroodeen *alias* Pangia and Mahomed Hoosein with committing murder, by causing the death of Ragoonath Moroba, on or about the 25th May last, and Pandoo Mankoo with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution. The Magistrate after recording the police evidence, similar to that adduced before the Coroner formally committed the three accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A stable in the compound of Hajee Esau Sulliman, at Warden Road, fell in on Friday night, and three persons who were sleeping in the loft of the stable were precipitated to the ground. One of them named Daya Gunesh sustained slight injury to his right cheek. The damage to the stable is estimated at Rs. 400. —A portion of the compound wall of Captain Murdock's bungalow fell in on Friday.—The southern wall of a two-storeyed house, situated on Girgaum Road, fell in on Friday. No persons were injured. The people occupying the house vacated the premises after the occurrence.—A prow No. 2117, belonging to Jeewa Tindal, got water-logged while lying alongside a steamer in the harbour on Friday last, and had to be towed ashore.—Tony No. 9990 sank alongside the mail steamer on Friday evening last, whereby Hoosainjee Omrajee, the tindal of the tony, reports having lost his licence, and Rs. 20 in cash.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 9th Bombay Infantry has been selected to represent the Bombay Army at the Southern India Rifle Association meeting at Bangalore in September.

THE following officers are granted leave of absence: Quartermaster and Captain J. Templeton, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, general leave to the 31st July, in extension of the privilege leave granted him on 15th April. Lieutenant W. E. A. Blakeney, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, accumulated privilege leave, 7th July to 4th October. Lieutenant W. C. G. Heneker, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, privilege (Sikkim) leave, 20th June to 17th September. The general leave granted to Captain A. W. Dewar, 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, on the 15th April, is extended to the 20th July.

THE detachment of the King's Royal Rifles from Chunar will arrive at Allahabad to-day.

SURGEON DAWSON, I. M. S., has reported his arrival at Allahabad, and has taken medical charge of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, relieving Surgeon-Major Young who has proceeded to Roorkee to take permanent medical charge of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

FOR many years past it has been the practice not to recover messing stoppages from honorary commissioned or warrant officers when proceeding to England or the colonies on retirement. There was no reason whatever why they should be allowed exemption from a stoppage that every other officer was liable to. It will therefore not surprise anyone to hear that an order has now been issued for the recovery of messing charges under Army Regulations, India, Volume X., Part I., paragraphs 540 and 548, when they are provided with free passage or granted passage money.

THE *Indian Portuguese* says that persistent rumours are circulated that his Excellency the Governor General of Goa is going to resign, owing to his discomfiture in the late general elections at Salsette, which, notwithstanding the unfair means used in favour of the official candidate, have been annulled by the ministry of his own party. It is simply a question of honour whether the Governor General, who has been unable to carry out his plan in the matter of the election, should resort to the extreme step of resigning the appointment. However it may be, the rumours do not appear to proceed from an altogether reliable source, and as nothing positive from the other side has been heard on the subject, the wish in this instant may only be a father to the thought.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY AT MESSRS. KEMP & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, the case in which Sorabji Pestonji Masani, the assistant storekeeper in the godowns of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., who is charged with the theft of property belonging to the firm, of the value of about Rs. 1,000, was resumed before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, instructed by Superintendent MacDermott, prosecuted, and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Manker, defended.

The cooly, Babajee Goonajee, was called, and said: About twelve days ago I took those syphon bottles (produced) to the woman Gunnoo. I have been employed as a cooly in the firm for the last three months.

Mr. Smetham: When you take out goods you take a chit?—Yes. It is a printed document. It is like the form (Exhibit B), and they are not undercover. When I took the goods to this woman I did not take any chits, like this form.

Mr. Smetham: When you took the goods to the woman did you take a chit of any sort?—There was one chit in an envelope which I gave to the woman. She opened it, and gave me a receipt in acknowledgment, which I delivered to Mr. Pestonji.

Mr. Smetham: Did you see the chit when it was opened?—Yes. It was not like Exhibit B, but was on plain paper.

Mr. Smetham: Besides the three syphon bottles, which have been identified, did you take any more goods from the accused to this woman?—Yes. I delivered goods four times at her house. I can identify some of the goods before the Court which I took to her house.

Witness here pointed out a box of biscuits and a deal case, with several other articles before the Court, which he had taken to the woman's house.

Witness continues.—I also took three empty syphon bottles from the woman's house on the first occasion to Messrs. Kemp and Co., which I delivered to the accused.

Mr. Smetham: Do you remember what goods you took on the first occasion?—First of these four occasion I took three full bottles. They were of the same colour.

Mr. Smetham: By whose orders did you take these three full bottles?—By the accused's. I did not take the ordinary form, but a plain chit.

Mr. Smetham: On that occasion did you bring anything back from the woman's house?—No.

Mr. Smetham: Upon the second occasion what goods did you take from Kemp and Co.'s shop to the woman's house?—These three bottles, which were refilled. I did not take anything else. On this occasion I brought nothing back. On the third occasion I took this small deal-wood box and brought back the three empty syphon bottles.

Mr. Smetham: When you took that deal-box was it shut?—It was nailed up. I did not take a cooly chit, but a plain one in an envelope, which I gave to the woman. The box was opened by the woman in my presence. She looked at the note at the same time.

Mr. Smetham: Do you remember on what day it was when you took the box of biscuits?—On the day of the eclipse. On the fourth occasion I took the coffee, and a box of perfume. Amongst the articles I took on the second occasion were, a bottle of eau-de-cologne, one enamelled soap dish, two metal soap dishes, two bottles of pearl dentifice, one box of soap, one tooth brush in case, a box of otto rose lozenges, now nearly empty, Dr. Churchill's syrup, hypophosphate of lime. I never took any other goods to anybody else, besides this woman, without a cooly pass. I have taken goods out of the godowns of Messrs. Kemp and Co., which have been given me by assistants besides the accused. They always gave me a cooly pass.

Mr. Smetham: Besides the goods which the accused gave you did you ever take any other goods to customers without a chit?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.—I take goods daily to customers from Messrs. Kemp and Co. On an average I make from five to seven trips to customers daily.

Mr. Anderson: If I ask you about any trip, say fourteen days ago, could you tell me all the trip you took on that occasion with the goods you carried?—No. When I am given a basket with goods in it I deliver them to the customer. Sometimes I examine the contents of my basket and sometimes I don't. It is not my duty to examine it.

Mr. Anderson: Your duty is not to examine your basket but to perform your errand at once?—Yes. I cannot swear to any of these articles being in my basket on any particular day or not. I can't say what the articles were since they were all rolled in paper. I cannot swear to "Dr. Churchill's bottle of syrup for adults" being in my basket. But I am positive that I went four times to the woman with articles.

Mr. Anderson: You can't recollect on which particular occasion you took certain bottles besides the syphon bottles?—No. The chit was enclosed in an envelope.

Mr. Anderson: Have you ever carried goods not to a customer of Kemp & Co.; but goods which an assistant in Kemp & Co. has himself bought, and which he wanted to be delivered?—No. I never carried such goods for the assistants.

The Magistrate: Do you ever deliver small packages?—Yes; but I don't know their contents as they are both wrapped and sealed, and I am not supposed to open them.

The Magistrate: Are such bottles as the syphon bottles wrapped up and sealed in paper?—No. All the small packages which I took to the woman's house were wrapped in paper. Some were sealed and some were not. The syphon bottles were not wrapped in paper.

The Magistrate: Was the coffee and the scent box enclosed in paper?—"Walker's extract of coffee and chicori" and the box of perfume were wrapped in paper. But the tin of ground coffee was not.

Re-examined by Mr. Smetham: When I took the articles to the woman I took them out of the basket and placed them on the ground.

Mr. Anderson, addressing the Court, said: He would like to know whether the charge against his client was in respect of the three articles about which he had been instructed or in regard to the whole amount before the Court.

Mr. Smetham, on behalf of the prosecution, informed his learned friend that the charge was in respect to the whole amount of property which was before the Court.

Mr. Bristed, the manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., was re-sworn and examined.

Mr. Smetham: Do you remember the day when the goods were found by the police with the cooly?

Mr. Bristed: On Thursday last, the 19th inst., I remember the day when Superintendent MacDermott came to our firm in the Fort. The last witness Babajee was with him. In consequence of the information I received from Superintendent MacDermott I asked the accused whether the accusation against him was true. The interview took place in presence of the Police Superintendent. I then asked the accused to submit a list of the articles which he had sent to the doctor at Girgaum by the cooly Babajee. He made the list on a piece of paper (Exhibit C) in my presence. The accused told me that the goods had been ordered by a doctor in Girgaum.

Mr. Smetham: When goods are purchased by the employés how is the sale effected?—Those assistants who have no monthly accounts pay cash for the goods when they are taken away. The assistants that have monthly account are settled up monthly. The amount is deducted from the salary they draw by the cashier, who receives all cash. A special discount is allowed to the assistants which can only be nominated by myself or my assistant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson.—I have heard that the address of the doctor's house inserted on the chit made out by the accused is the same house referred to in which the woman lives.

Mr. Anderson requested to have an inspection of the company's books which the manager, Mr. Bristed, said would be submitted on the premises.

Prisoner was liberated in the same amount of bail, namely, Rs. 5,000 and one surety, in the same amount, the next hearing of the case being fixed for the afternoon of the 30th instant.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th June, 1890:—

	Ghadechi	Songad.	Dhola.	Ohuda.	Chital.	Jetpur.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct
Previously reported	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 25	2 80	0 57
Rainfall on 19th June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 65
Total up to date	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 25	2 80	1 22

MRS. BROWN POTTER, who has been winning golden opinions in Australia, it is said, will probably pay a professional visit to India next cold season. The Australians have raised an indignant protest against the English estimate of her power as an actress.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

ON Saturday, at a sitting of the Court, the case of Dinbai *vs.* Jehangir Rustomjee Sodawaterwalla, was heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood and delegates, in which the petitioner sued for the restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Manockshaw appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, appeared for the respondent.

The plaintiff, in her petition, said that she was lawfully married to the defendant at Bombay on or about the 26th of November, 1876, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion, when she was about 9 years old and the defendant about 10 years old. After the marriage the plaintiff lived with defendant in the defendant's parents' house in Khetwadi until about the month of December, 1882. About that time the plaintiff's elder sister having died in her parents' house, the plaintiff went, according to the custom prevailing among the Parsees, to reside with her parents for a few days. Ever since she had gone to her parents' house the defendant had not sent for her, and had refused to render her conjugal rights and to maintain or support her owing to certain family differences between the father of the plaintiff and the mother of the defendant, who were brother and sister. On the 17th October, 1889, the plaintiff sent to the defendant a letter, through her attorney, Mr. R. Skipsey, calling upon the defendant to render her conjugal rights, but the defendant had neglected to do so. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed for a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The defendant, in his written statement, put the plaintiff strictly to prove the fact of the marriage alleged in the plaint, and that the same was binding upon the defendant in law. Without waiving his right to have the validity of the alleged marriage established by the plaintiff, the defendant submitted that on the statements contained in the plaint, the suit was barred by the law of limitation. The defendant denied that during the period mentioned in the plaint, the plaintiff lived with the defendant as therein alleged, but the fact was that during the said period she used to pay occasional visits to his father's house where the defendant was during his minority protected and maintained. He denied the correctness of the reason for his not having sent for the plaintiff to come and live with him since the month of December, 1882. He did not admit having received the letter of the 17th October, 1889, referred to in the plaint. The defendant said that he had never consummated or otherwise ratified the said alleged marriage; that at present he was prosecuting his studies at the Wilson College as a pupil thereof, and was dependent for the expenses of his maintenance as well as education on his elder brother and his brother-in-law. Under the circumstances, the defendant submitted that the court would make no decree in favour of the plaintiff.

Evidence was adduced by the plaintiff in support of the allegations contained in the plaint. At the close of the argument the Judge summed up the evidence with reference to the six issues raised in the case, which were:—(1) Whether the plaintiff was lawfully married to defendant as alleged in the plaint; (2) whether the suit was barred by limitation; (3) whether defendant had deserted the plaintiff; (4) whether the allegations mentioned in the plaint were proved; (5) whether the allegations in the plaint being proved, the plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought in the suit according to section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act; and (6) whether there were any just grounds why the relief should not be granted.

The delegates found the first, third, and fourth issues in the affirmative, and the sixth issue in the negative.

His Lordship found, on the second issue, that the suit was not barred by limitation, and on the fifth issue that the allegations in the plaint being proved, the plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought. His Lordship then passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the restitution of conjugal rights, and ordered defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Pemba, 986 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a general cargo and 622 pilgrims.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain W H Redgway, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 452 cases dynamite and 8 cases detonators. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Thisbe, 1,847 tons, Captain E Perini, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr Addool Tyeb, as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A P Turner, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr V E Fernandez, Saleh Junjee, Mr Shaik Abdoolalli, Mr Abdool Hoosen Mahomedalli and 4 friends and 66 deck.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchison, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Bickford, Captain Yull, and Mr Palmer. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine steamer Cline, Commander T H Butterworth, arrived in the harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon, which port she she left on the 10th instant, with Mr David Mckay, clerk in the Pay office. She experienced fine weather, only a few showers of rain falling throughout the voyage.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Captain C W Hewett, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Karachi, which port she left on the 20th instant, with the following passengers:—Capt Harvey, R A; Store-Sergent Jackson, wife, and two children, Ordnance Dept; 12 natives rank and file, details, 1 woman, and 2 followers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan.....	1775	Johnson	A	V Ebrahim &Co
Ship John David	1013	McDermott .	C	A Visram.
S.S.King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Eden Hall ..	2273	Jones.....	D F	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Inishowenhead	1937	McCalmont .	F	J Heyn, Esq.
„ Staffa	1334	Ostergard ..	H J	C Edulji
„ Mombasa ..	3059	Macfarlane.	K	B I S N Co.
„ Kaveri.....	543	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
„ Bagdad	809	Whitehead...	M	B I S N Co.
„ Kerbela	1452	Templeton ...	N	B I S N Co.
„ Khiva	1419	Creeve	O	Hajee Cassum.
„ Glenmorven.	1777	Wright.....	Q	W&AGraham &Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Thibet.....	1667	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Gambia	1244	Daly	6	Killick Nixon &Co.
„ Amphitrite.	24 6	Nicolich	7	A H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Chindwara...	1486	Smith	9	B I S N Co.
„ Kapurthala.	672	Turner.....	10	B I S N Co.
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Durant.....	12	K Nixon & Co
„ Purulia	1963	Houstoun ..	15	B I S N Co.
„ Nedjed	1692	Newey	16	Killick Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Persia (s).....	Hutchison ...	Liverpool, May 24.
	L M. S. Clive	Butterworth	Rangoon, June 10.
	Clan Graham (s)...	Redgway....	Liverpool, May 24.
22	Charters Tower (s)	Arthur.....	Cardiff, May 24.
	Busheer (s).....	Rothwell .	Marmugoa.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Hewett	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Pemba (s)	Houstoun ..	Calcutta.
	Sultan (s)	Johnson	Jeddah.
	Thisbe (s)	Perini	Hongkong.
22	King Arthur (s)...	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—Steamer Amphitrite, for Trieste, &c.
„ Kt. Errant, for Marseilles and Amsterdam.
„ Persia, for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Turner, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Monday, 23rd June—Vigil of St. John the Baptist. 6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Tuesday, 24th—Nativity of St. John the Baptist. 7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yester

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, SWEEPINGS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Buader, in the Godowns of B. I. S. N. Co.—

A quantity of rice, grain sweepings, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.—

2 bales twist.
15 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey madapollams.
5 bales grey dhoties.
4 bales white handkerchiefs.
10 bales coloured cotton flannel.
2 cases white jacconets and nainsooks.
1 cases white book muslin.
2 cases coloured silk piece-goods.
3 cases brown stout half-hose.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAT TAD OR DOONGRI COOLIE STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 17th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Hursonal Buldevdass and Madhowram Buldevdass, and by order of the mortgagee Mr. Kunyalal Choonilal, under an indenture of mortgage dated 12th day of June, 1889, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or warehouse built thereon, situate on the western side of Doongry Coolie Street, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 792, new No. 6514, old survey No. 411, new survey No. 3837, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 103, and bounded on the east by the said Doongri Coolie Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Adamjee, and on the south by the property belonging to the estate of Seevdass Mohanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 21, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Abdool Aziz bin Abdool Latiff Moosaree, and on account and at the risk of Cursondass Haridass and Jowraz Haridass—

1 bundle of pearls weighing about 350 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
10 cases white ground prints,
5 " prince jacconets.
1 " victoria lawn covers.
50 cwts white paint.
1 case containing 9 banjos.

A few articles of household furniture, consisting of dining, pier, round, dressing and washhand tables, teaposts, gownpress, rocking and easy chairs, sofa, meatsafe, single cot, iron bana cot, &c.

On account of the concerned—

13 bags Mauritius sugar, ex-" Clitus."

On account of the concerned—

AM TW—1-25—25 cases each 21 dozen school slates.
MA TW—1-21—21 cases each 21 dozen school slates.

On account and at the risk of Essa Ouner—

EO MP & Co.—6 cases earthenware ex s.s. " Lycia."

On account and at the risk of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey.

H R C-182—11786-7—2 cases glassware per " Imperator."
1247-8—2 " drops per " Thisbe."
1251—1 " glass arms per " Imperatrix."

By order of the late Sawyer and Co's Executors, and on account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum—

M L 2126 } 2 cases each 75 doz. coat brushes.
NHC C 2162 } ex-" Poseidon" and " Imperator."

By order of Canjee Dayal and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Nenookh Vassoodew, ex s.s. " Aston Hall"—

5 cases white jacconets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable second-hand brougham.
1 " " office-sulgram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 country-bred pony gelding, age 6 years, height 13-2½, handsome and believed sound.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WHITE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Anundram Dass Heeranund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rana Ravana Mana Lena William City—

2 strings superior white round pearls, 113 beads, about 201 chows.
3 pearls undrilled, about 64 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GREY YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Vullubjee Ponjabhoy, and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Grossmann—

50 bales each 400lbs. grey yarn of Goolam Baba Mill, No. 20, Calcutta tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BOILER, BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS AT LOWER COLABA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lower Colaba, at the premises of the Colaba Press Company.

1 boiler 26' by 7' galloway tubes, single rivetted.

A lot of brass castings, cotton pickings, cast-iron castings, coal ashes, leather pieces, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, and RUBY JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank of Bombay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Doulatchund and Co. the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz :—

1 handsome diamond and emerald sirpej, containing some very large diamonds, weighing in all about 100 rutties, one emerald weighing about 7 rutties, and eight emerald drops weighing about 175 rutties, suitable for a Raja or Nabob.

1 handsome ruby and diamond necklace, containing 27 rubies of very fine quality.

1 emerald and diamond brooch, a large size emerald, weighing about 15 rutties, surrounded by small diamonds.

1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 do. and do. hoopring.
1 sapphire and do. ring.
1 emerald hoopring.
1 ruby and diamond ring.

The above is on view

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE LIBRARY BELONGING TO THE LATE SHRIPAD BABAJEE THAKORE, Esq., B.A., C.S., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the above valuable library, consisting of about 3,000 to 3,500 books relating to English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Chinese Literature, English History, Law and Mathematics, both in English and French, &c.

The date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the library will be on view a fortnight before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. TANJORE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors.

The s.s. Tanjore with her engines, boilers, sails, tackles apparels, jolly boats, &c., as she now lies off Mody Bay. She was built at Blackwall, county of Middlesex, by Thames Iron Works Ship Building, Engineering and Dry Dock Co., and is of 1402 tons, she is 321 ft. long, 38ft. broad and 23ft. deep, her engines are of 150 horse-power, and were built by James Howden and Co., Glasgow.

She is now on view at Mody Bay. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich clocks and glassware, a mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by J. Jin Roberts, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, two large hill tents, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c, the property of E. Honeggar, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, a lot of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of breech and muzzle loading rifles and guns, cartoon rifles, pistols and revolvers, sword blades, spears, bows and arrows, daggers, sword sticks, empty and loaded cartridges, sulphur flour, loading machines, extractors, &c, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Nest," Chinchpoogly, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of C. Newborn, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.

STARLEY AND COMPANY,

COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

C. A. GRAVES,

DENTAL SURGEON,

(Formerly with the late E. M. Walton,)

May be consulted Daily.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, } Napier Hotel, Poona.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, } Rampart Row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

A FIRST CLASS SELECTION

of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are offered to the publicunder the word which "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VICTORIAS, HORSES, SETS OF HARNESS AND LAMPS,

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 171 of 1888.

Haji Isac Chand ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Thucker Damji Gowa ..... Defendant.

Arjoon Visram and Premjee Dewcuran, Claimants.

By order of R. Boileau, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at the respective time and at the respective stables, (if not previously disposed of by private sale.)

At Chuckla Stable at 1 p. m.
29 Horses.
13 Victorias.
18 Sets Single Harness.
22 Lamps.

At Khetwady Stable at 2 p. m.
30 Horses.
7 Victorias.
15 Sets Single Harness.
9 Lamps.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

TELEGRAMS to hand this morning quoted Bar Silver at 47½d. per oz., which is a drop of 1d. from Wednesday's price. For Rupee Securities Thursday's quotations of £78¼ for Fours, and £80½ for 4½ per cents., are repeated. Consols were again ⅛ per cent. lower yesterday at 97⅞, in presence of an increasing demand for money in the open market, the rates of discount having been further put up ⅛ per cent., making them 3 per cent. (the same as the Bank rate) on short London Bills, and 3⅛ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107½. French Rentes in Paris remained at 91¾; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·14½. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold to this port. To-day's telegrams advise no further change in any financial item.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower, to arrive, at 43s. ex-quay; the spot price being still quoted at 43s. 6d. Quotations for Rapeseed and for Wheat come unaltered. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,260,000 quarters, or 220,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Coffee in Mincing Lane was steady at an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation at 103s., Mysore being unchanged at the same rate. Cocoanut Oil was 5s. dearer for Ceylon, and 10s. for Cochin, at £27 5s. and £33 10s. respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. 6¼d., however, was still the price of spot Mid-American, and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet at previous prices. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull; Surats quiet; the Sales having aggregated 4,000 bales, including 400 Surats. Spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The Imports were 16,000 bales.

There was rather more doing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in the previous week, the total Sales having been 3,000 bales more, at 37,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was greater, to the same extent, at 52,000 bales. The Imports were 5,000 bales less, at 36,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 24,000 bales during the week, but was yesterday 63,000 bales greater than at this time last year, and 202,000 bales more than in 1888. The Stock of Surats was 10,000 bales heavier than last week, at 208,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 80,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 35,000 bales less in sight; but compared with the two previous years, yesterday's figures show a considerable increase, both in the total supply and in East Indian Cotton, as given in our usual statement below. Yesterday's Liverpool quotations show a decline of 1-16d. in spot Mid.-American and in Broach, compared with those ruling a week ago, American Arrivals being 1-32d. lower in all positions; while the current quotation for Mid.-American in Liverpool is 7-16d. higher than it was at this time last year, and 1d. per lb. above that ruling in 1888.

In New York, 12¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for September were 4 points higher, at 11·05, while for August, they were up 14 points, at 11·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*; and the week's total, though the same as that for the corresponding week last year, was only a sixth of that for 1888. The total Receipts for the season now show an excess of 254,000 bales compared with those for 1889, and of 312,000 bales as against the figures for 1888. The quantity in sight yesterday was of 7,100,000 bales, or 10,000 bales less than was visible a week ago. To-day a further decline of 1-16 cent was established in spot Mid-Uplands, at 12 1-16 cents; while Futures fell 7 points for September, and 10 points for August, at 10·98 cents, and 11·78 cents respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	3,000	3,000	18,000
" exports to U. K.	7,000	15,000	26,000
" " Continent	...	11,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept '89.	5,734,000	5,480,000	5,422,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,732,000	2,699,000	2,658,000
" " to Continent do.	2,019,000	1,881,000	1,748,000
" Stocks in the Ports	147,000	216,000	305,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,850,000	1,655,610	1,693,100
" " Surats	647,000	439,350	389,160
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	911,000	818,450	708,780
" London	12,000	14,000	15,000
American afloat	20,000	15,000	20,000
East Indian "	82,000	60,000	45,000
	1,025,000	937,450	788,780
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	6 1-16d.	5¼d.
" Good Dhollera	4¾d.	4 11-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1½d.	1⅜d.	1d.

The feeling with regard to Cotton in our local Market has become decidedly dull again, and beyond the purchase of a few hundred bales of Dharwar, for export, at Rs. 194, and 100 bales each of Ginned Compta, at Rs. 205, and Verumgaum, at Rs. 181-7, no fresh business has transpired. Prices, however, are generally quoted as before.

WHEAT has been a firm market again to-day, and considerable purchases for export have been reported; but we make no further change in our quotations for any description.

SEEDS remain steady in tone, with a moderate business passing, generally on the basis of previous rates. For Linseed, however, 1 anna per cwt. more is now demanded by dealers, and we quote this kind at Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,875	bales.
Wheat	9,558	cwt.
Linseed	3,871	"
Rapeseed	1,247	"
Castor Seed	1,055	"

FREIGHTS.—The greater activity in this market which we reported yesterday has not been sustained, and we call the feeling quiet again, with rates unchanged, but little doing to test them.

EXCHANGE opened irregular, but with a very steady feeling, which eventually became firm, and rates soon came up to our quotations. Few Merchants' Bills have come out; but some three months' sight Credits were sold in the early part of the day, at 1s. 6 5-16d., and some Bank Telegraphic, for future transfer, was placed at 1s. 6 1-16d. A very considerable amount of speculation in Exchange is current in the native bazaar. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.	1s. 6 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 7-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6 3-8d.	"
Francs "	1·93	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been no further movement in this market to-day, the rate for Four per cents. having remained steady to the close at 102 13-16 both for Money and Account, with little doing on any line, 106 is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip continues out of favour, and we report a decline of Rs. 30 in Presidency; of Rs. 25 in Empress; of Rs. 15 in David and Framji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Howard and Bullough, Imperial, and Indian Manufacturing, at our quotations. On other lines the market is quiet, but generally steady at previous rates.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th June 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·588
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	533
Fall of Rain	16·8
Total fall during month	19·75
" year	19·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st June	0·64

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARDAKER—June 17, at Mysore, the wife of R G Hardaker, Electrician and Mechanician to H H the Maharajah of Mysore, G C S I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NUGENT—ROSS—June 16, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Trimulgherry, by the Rev W Burgess, Wesleyan Chaplain, William John Nugent, Apothecary, Civil Medical Department, son of the late Conductor William Nugent, to Hannah Louisa, only daughter of the late William Ross, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BAY—June 19, at Madras, in the Women's and Children's Hospital, Egmore, Elizabeth, the wife of Sub-Conductor J O Bay, Ordnance Department, aged 35 years and 18 days.

COX—June 13, at Belgaum, Colonel William Cox, late Commanding 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, son of the late William Cox, Esq., of Ballaynoe, Balinguarty, County Limerick, aged 83 years.

FIELD—June 9, at Sirsa, of heat apoplexy, Blanche Elizabeth Augusta, the dearly loved wife of J Field, and elder daughter of the late Francis James Cooper, Surgeon, of Southampton, aged 48 years.

NAPIER—June 14, at Mutra, from the effects of an accident, George Vernon Coleman Napier, late Colonel, Commanding King's Dragoon Guards.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1890.

THE first result of the inquiries instituted by the Government of India into the working of the police and the general state of crime throughout the country has been to recognise the urgent necessity that exists for placing upon a systematic and uniform basis the rules and regulations regarding the control of habitual offenders in India. That attention has not been directed to this important subject a moment too soon is plainly demonstrated by the correspondence that has passed between the Supreme and the various local Governments. All experienced police officers are aware that the prevention of crime is frequently an easier task than its detection when it has been committed. An efficient system of watch and ward in towns, and a stringent supervision over released convicts and bad characters in general throughout the rural districts, will inevitably serve to prevent the commission of many forms of crime. But owing to the inadequacy of the powers with which the police are vested, and to the discovery both by the police and the criminal classes that preventive measures which have been for a long time in force have not as a fact the authority of law, the civil power has a weaker hand over these people than it had in days gone by; while on the other hand a variety of circumstances has made it easier for professional house-breakers and other criminals to carry on their nefarious calling. The improvements in communication, the Government of India observe in their despatch on the subject, effected chiefly by railways and the telegraph, have greatly facilitated the operations of those criminals who are in the habit of leaving their homes to commit crimes at a distance and returning with the plunder. Stolen property can be, and often is, transmitted with impunity through the parcel post. Nothing is more common than for criminals from Northern India to come by rail to Khandeish, Ahmednagar, and other districts in this Presidency, break into houses of wealthy natives, and before the local police can get scent of the matter be half-way back on their journey home. As there is practically nothing to distinguish such people from ordinary passengers the railway police can as a rule do nothing to check their progress. Occasionally a description of suspicious characters who are believed to be travelling by a certain train is telegraphed to the railway police; but to recognise anyone from a crowd of passengers by a description which is probably not very accurate in itself, and is compressed within the narrow limits of a telegraphic message, is no easy task, and a policeman who arrests an innocent person by reason of a mistake as to his identity has usually to pay the penalty of his want of discretion.

The solution of the problem is thus not to be arrived at without much difficulty. As regards the Criminal Tribes Act, it is said to afford in the Provinces in which it is in force an effectual method of dealing with members of such tribes; but the Government of India believes, with justice, that the number of professional criminals in India who do not belong to these tribes, and cannot be reached by the law regarding them, is not inconsiderable. The provisions of that Act cannot be said to be wanting in strictness; and the clearest injunctions are laid down as to the registration of members of such tribes, and their compulsory attendance at roll-calls. But the Act only applies to certain provinces of India, and has no reference to this Presidency. The measures which prevailed for years under this Government, which date from a time preceding the transfer of Western India from the dominion of the Peishwa to British rule, and which to a greater or less extent are still in force, consist in a roll-call taken daily by the police patel or village headman, at which all suspected characters are required to attend. It was believed that this custom was based upon, or at all events was supported by, Police Regulation XII. of 1827, which authorised the magistrate to institute rules respecting dharmsalas, town-gates, and generally all places of public resort, such as regulating the hours at which they are to be open, &c., and if a particular individual were concerned, to issue an injunction to him personally, the disobedience to which could be punished with imprisonment. What the injunction should be is left delightfully vague; but at any rate it is now recognised that the regulation does not constitute sufficient authority for compelling any one's attendance at a daily roll-call. The utility of such a roll-call, if it can be legally enforced, is beyond question; and rules providing for it were inserted in the original draft for the new District Police Bill; but higher authority caused them to be eliminated. In connection with this hazri, or roll-call, a great step in advance was, as we showed at the time, achieved last year, when a proper classification of persons required to attend was worked out; and the bulky register was reduced to reasonable proportions by the removal of the names of persons who had died, left the district, or were earning their livelihood in an honest way. So far so good; but the retention of the names of really dangerous characters on the police registers is of little avail if there is to be no constraint upon their movements, and they are free to go wherever they like without let or hindrance. That is what it comes to at present; and the sooner the existing state of things is altered the better. The question is how the hands of the police are to be strengthened. The Government of India discusses certain measures which might be adopted; but we venture to think that the conclusions which have been arrived at are not altogether adequate. No proposal for dealing with this matter by centralizing power in the hands of an Imperial Police Department can, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council be entertained; and doubtless the vast size and heterogeneous nature of the component parts of this dependency would place very great difficulties in the way of such a scheme. There would nevertheless, we think, be room to consider how far some plan for an Imperial detective department, on the lines of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, might not be feasible; but no proposal of this sort is considered in the despatch. The best plan, the Government of India is of opinion, is to give those charged with the prevention and detection of crime some compensation for the facilities now afforded to the more adventurous criminals by the improvement in communications. The proposition is admirably stated; but unfortunately it does not bring us any nearer a practical surmounting of the difficulty. The despatch, on the contrary goes on to show how much less power the law now gives the Police than it did formerly, and how the suggestion to introduce into India the system that obtains in England has been for years disregarded. Under the Criminal Procedure Code of 1872, Magistrates were empowered to demand security from persons of notoriously bad livelihood or of a dangerous character. Under the Code now in force, which became law in 1882, this provision has been omitted, and in its place a magistrate has the power to order a person who, he is informed, is a habitual robber, house-breaker, or thief, to show cause why he should not be called upon to give security for good behaviour. A formal inquiry follows before the magistrate, and, in the words of the despatch, the people affected are often afraid to come forward and give evidence at the inquiry. Legal evidence can seldom be obtained, even when the fact that the person is of the worst character is known to every soul in his village. As a result, action under this section is so uncertain and difficult that in many districts of the Presidency it has become a dead letter. The first practical strategical movement to be taken in the campaign against bad characters is to restore the provisions of the Code of 1872.

We have referred to the mention in the despatch of the law in force in England. At home the prevention of crime by controlling bad characters is dealt within 34 and 35 Vict., Cap. 112; and released convicts have frequently, as part of their sentence, to undergo a certain term of police supervision. The police of this country were considered in 1873 not to be fit to exercise such powers of supervision; and the proposal to legalise a similar method was negatived by Government. But the undeniable truth that a surveillance over bad characters is indispensable, if the Indian police are to retain any check over habitual criminals, and the fact that steps have already been taken, while others are under contemplation, for improving the condition of and raising the standard of intelligence and honesty among the police have now brought the subject within the range of practical politics. The provisions of the law are, in other provinces of India besides the Bombay Presidency supplemented by the exercise of some form of supervision; and it is now in the opinion of the Government of India desirable to place this surveillance upon a legal footing. But unfortunately, as it seems to us, a public register, and the system of a roll-call of suspected characters, is regarded by the Supreme Government as open to objection in principle, and also as ineffectual from the point of view of the police. There is no objection, however, it is stated, to a secret reporter being maintained for the information of the police; and it is suggested that domiciliary visits to ascertain if suspected characters are at their homes would constitute sufficient supervision. We submit that this procedure would be ineffectual. There is no disguising the fact that restraint must be placed upon the movements of such persons as prey upon their fellow-creatures. Limitation of supervision to occasional domiciliary visits by a member of the regular police force implies that the village police are to be set aside. There is little use in ascertaining some time after the event that a notoriously bad character has left his home to commit house-breaking. The object is to prevent him from so doing; and this can best be achieved by the legalisation of the village roll-call that is now falling into desuetude in this Presidency. If, however, it is not to have the force of law it would be advisable to put an end to it once for all. Recent experience in the Punjab has shown how difficult it is for a Superintendent of Police to avoid infringing the law in delicate matters relating to police supervision, when carrying out an existing custom which he believed to be in accordance with law. As matters stand a District Superintendent of Police might find himself charged with abetting criminal restraint if he ordered any person to attend the roll-call. As regards domiciliary visits and secret registers it may be noted that under such a system it would be much easier for the police to act harshly or corruptly than if the whole arrangement were plain and open. Although the conclusions of the Government of India are to some extent wanting in definiteness and vigour it is satisfactory to see that the situation has been thoroughly grasped; and that an effort has been made to control it.

A SPECIAL Army Circular was issued at Simla on Saturday, which constitutes a complete and comprehensive code of rules and instructions for financial arrangements in the Army. Laying down the general principle that the Government of India in the Financial Department is ordinarily the final sanctioning authority for all expenditure in India on whatever service and in whatever department incurred, the Circular proceeds to say that the responsibility for the sufficiency and moderation of the Indian military Budget Estimates, in the first instance, and for the control of the current expenditure, rests with the Military Department of the Government of India, and that the action of the Department of Finance in connection with those estimates is limited to the exercise of due care that *prima facie* they properly exhibit the authorized charges on account of the several services of the year, and that the expenditure is not proceeding at a rate unwarranted by the sanctioned estimate. It is laid down as a general principle that savings under one grant of the Indian Military Budget Estimate, as a whole, cannot be appropriated by the Military Department to meet excess expenditure under another without the previous concurrence of the Department of Finance, though the Military Department can appropriate the savings under any grant of the Military Budget Estimate of our army to meet excess expenditure under the same grant in any other army. Rules are given defining the powers of sanction of the Military Department in respect of military expenditure without previous reference to the Finance Department, and the important principle is laid down that the Accountant General in the Military Department shall not be finally overruled upon a question of rule or procedure. Another set of regulations defines the financial powers of the three Commanders-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief in India is empowered to finally sanction expenditure not provided for by regulations and the order of Government up to a limit of Rs. 2,500 in each case, and not exceeding Rs. 15,000 in any one month, taking all these armies together. With a view to diminish as much as possible references to the Government and the Commander-in-Chief in India on comparatively unimportant matters, the Commanders-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, are empowered to finally sanction expenditure not provided for by regulation up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case, but not exceeding a total of Rs. 2,500 in any one month. Other sections of the Circular define the functions of the Accountant-General, Military Department, and of the Controllers of Military Accounts, the Examiners of Accounts, and the disbursing officers respectively; and lay down rules for the preparation of estimates and indents. Some of the general principles laid down in this part of the Circular may be quoted. When, for example, the estimates have been sanctioned by the Government of India, they form the limits within which military expenditure may be incurred without previous reference to Government. These limits are absolute, and may not be overpassed under any circumstances without the sanction of the Government of India previously obtained, and they apply, not only to the estimates for the army of India as a whole, but to each grant in each local estimate. And it is also notified that the fact of a charge having been included in a sanctioned Budget Estimate is no authority for its payment, and such expenditure may not therefore be incurred without special authority being first obtained in the usual way.

AN Indian "Political" succeeds an Indian "policeman" at Scotland-yard. If tact and a wonderful faculty for getting on with all sorts and conditions of men are qualifications for the post of Chief Commissioner of Police, Sir Edward Bradford should make an excellent successor to Mr. Monro. He will not quarrel with Mr. Matthews, even if Mr. Matthews remains long enough at the Home Office to give him the opportunity of doing so; and his kindliness and conciliatoriness will count for much in disposing of certain claims and grievances lately set up by the police, which may need careful and tactful treatment. It is, no doubt, a sudden and complete change of function which transforms the Political Secretary at the India Office, and the guide, philosopher and friend of Prince Albert Victor, on his tour in India, into the head of the London Police. But as a former political officer who had attained so high a rank in the service as that of Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, Sir Edward Bradford had played many parts before he retired into the easy dignity of his Secretariat at the India Office, and police administration will not be entirely new to him. He has not left India so long but that he is remembered with kindliness and esteem by a host of friends in this country, who will wish that he may gain success and credit in the exacting post to which he has been appointed, and which we may be sure he has not sought for.

H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES is expected to arrive at Magdala House, Poona, from Panchgani, to-morrow.

ANOTHER disastrous fall of a house, attended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday night. The house, which was situated in Duncan Road, collapsed without any warning, burying a great many of its occupants. Some escaped without hurt; others were extricated more or less injured; but seven unfortunate persons were killed.

WE are informed that the breaches on the B. B. and C.I. Railway near the Sayan and Sachin stations which were caused by floods, owing to the heavy rain on Friday, the 20th June, were repaired and through communication restored at about noon on Saturday. The passengers and mails by the up and down mail trains which left Ahmedabad and Bombay respectively on Friday evening, were transhipped at the break on Saturday morning, and the up mail was started from the break at 9-20, and the down mail at 9-45, or after detentions of about nine and five hours respectively.

THE firing of the daily gun at 1 p.m. and 9 p.m. from the saluting battery was discontinued from Saturday last. The gun will be fired under the orders of the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery at Colaba, who will select a suitable site, and the Ordnance officer will re-issue the 18-pounder time-gun for this purpose.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, a Marine Court of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate,

TELEGRAMS.

LADY HARRIS'S RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

Lady Harris holds a reception at Gunnesh Khind on Monday, the 30th instant. The Poona Volunteers will furnish a guard-of-honour.

THE PRIVILEGE OF PRIVATE ENTREE.

At H. E. the Governor's levée the privilege of private entree, formerly granted to officers commanding regiments, is withdrawn.

THE TURF CLUB STEWARDSHIP.

Major Elliot, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed acting Steward of the Turf Club during the time Colonel Willoughby is absent on leave.

GLANDERS IN ARTILLERY REMOUNTS.

Glanders have appeared at Ahmednagar. The Artillery remounts from that station and at Kirkee have been picketted on the open.

A PAPER CHASE.

A paper chase was held on Friday under the management of Dr. Bull.

THE SECRETARY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

Colonel Forbes succeeds Colonel Pemberton as Secretary in the Public Works Department, when the latter retires in November.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Conway-Gordon goes to England for six months and Lieutenant-Colonel Sargeaunt acts as Director-General of Railways, Major Brackenbury taking over the appointment as Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.

Caaptain Richardson, when the Bombay Pension Office is abolished, becomes travelling auditor to regimental and departmental accounts, Madras and Bombay.

THE ARMY REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The Secretary of State has approved of the reorganisation scheme of these Provinces, which adds Jounpore to the Benares Division, while the Jhansi Division is incorporated with the Allahabad Division.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Home Department.—Lieutenant Belli-Bivar's Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant Burmah Military Police, services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Foreign Department.—Mr. Bosanquet, Madras Civil Service, officiates as Second Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad for Berar.

Financial Department.—Mr. Biggs, Comptroller, Burmah, is granted ninety days' leave. Mr. F. J. Atkinson officiates.

Military Department.—The following are granted leave of absence :—Lieutenant Kingscote, Engineers ; Captains Fairbrother and Orr, Bengal Staff Corps ; Colonel Montagu Clementi retires from service.

Military Works Department.—The following permanent promotions are gazetted :—Colonel Tomkins, Major Greenstreet, and Major Arnott to Superintending Engineers, first, second, and third class ; Major Brookes, Colonel Graves, Captains Appleton and Stanton, Lieutenants Edgell and Skey, Major Daguilar, Captains Davidson, Dickie and Williams, Lieutenants Powel and Nanton, Majors Shone and Hart, Captains Barnet and Chesney, Lieutenants Ewbank, Ward, Stevens, Cartwright, Stokes, Roberts, and Atkinson all Engineers, are promoted in Assistant and Executive Engineer grades.

Marine Department.—Captain Black is granted an extension of furlough.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Upcott, State Railways, is granted an extension of furlough. Mr. Tufnell resigns the service.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, with the homeward Indian mails of the 13th June, arrived here at 8 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 21.

The M. M. s. s. Labourdonnais arrived here on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3 a.m.

The M. M. s. s. Sydney left here for Marseilles yesterday.

HONGKONG, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shanghai (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, JUNE 22.

H. M. S. Cossack left for Zanzibar, yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..	1s. 6⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account....	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes....	91½ *ex-coupon.*
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¼
4½ per cent. „	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	47½d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	37,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton	36,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	18,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	911,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	208,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	„

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered..	25	34	26	93	29	48	18	14
June 20, Friday	...		...		...		4	61
„ 21, Saturday	1	65	1	50	2	20	1	2
„ 22, Sunday	0	47	0	37	1	53	...	
Total...	27	46	28	80	33	21	23	77
Total of corresponding date last year	7	63	10	69	10	43	10	33
Do. In 1888	6	50	5	37	5	96	6	55

Rainfall at Byculla, Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 6th June, arrived in harbour at 12 o'clock (midnight) yesterday. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G Robinson
Lt-Col Brownrigg
Lt S D Kitchen
Mr Mahomed Ali Khan

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Hamilton
Surgn-Major Joubert
Mr M H Jackson
Capt Ozzard
Mr Nicoll
Mr Easton
Mr R Wilson
Mr M Hunnter
Mr Hickman

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Mr G D Noronha.
FROM MALTA.—Mr A Carmana.
FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr J Harris.
FROM ADEN.—Mr W Forrest.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 6.)

THE House of Commons met on Monday for the first time after the Whitsuntide recess.

In the Commons yesterday the second reading of the Channel Tunnel Bill was rejected by 234 to 153 votes.

A formidable demonstration is to take place tomorrow in Hyde Park against the compensation proposals of the Government.

President Carnot has signed the pardon of the Duc d'Orleans, who was released on Tuesday night.

It is asserted that the Nihilists arrested in Paris last week were engaged in a conspiracy to attempt the life of the Czar by explosive bombs.

The Anglo-German negotiations with regard to East Africa are expected to be resumed at Berlin on Tuesday.

The annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris on Wednesday.

The Austro-Hungarian Delegations opened at Buda-Pest on Wednesday. The speech from the throne will be made to-day (Friday).

The sentences on Major Panitza and his confederates were formally read on Wednesday. It is stated that Major Panitza will appeal.

Mr. Stanley has been banqueted in London this week by the American colony and by the Fishmongers' Company. The explorer's references to Germany in East Africa appear to have given rise to considerable indignation in Berlin.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been received with much enthusiasm at Toronto and Montreal this week.

The situation in Newfoundland continues the cause of considerable apprehension.

At Manchester on Friday the Australians secured a victory over Lancashire by an innings and 155 runs. On Tuesday the Colonists were defeated by the M.C.C., at Lord's, by seven wickets.

On Wednesday, in miserable weather, Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin won the Derby, defeating seven others, in 2 min. 49 4-5 sec. Le Nord was second by three-quarters of a length, and Orwell a good third.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Maj. J. P. Brougham, M.D., Ben. Ret. ; Maj.-Gen. W. I. Birdwood, R. (Mad.) E. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. A. D. Phelps, Mad. Ret. ; Earl of Miltown ; Sir Geo. Burns ; Gen. F. Brine ; Lieut.-Col. Pearson, C.B. ; Col. Vyse ; Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N. ; Duc de Gontaut-Biron.

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON BRITISH OFFICERS.

A CORRESPONDENT, wiring from Hyderabad on Thursday, says :—The recent collision between British officers and the Nizam's body guard is the absorbing theme of conversation in the garrison of Secunderabad. The facts, according to Lieutenant Gallie's version, are these :—"On Sunday, the 15th instant, he, together with two other British officers, Lieutenants Brooksband, Princes of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regiment, and Holmes, 4th Madras Infantry, went from Secunderabad to the Public Gardens at Chudderghat. As they were returning in their tonga along the bund, driving slowly on the proper side of the road, their attention was called to a mounted sowar who was coming from the opposite direction towards them at full gallop. Seeing this, the coachman turned the ponies more off to the left, but the sowar turned in the same direction and deliberately put his horse at them. In a moment the sowar's horse breasted the cross-bar of the tonga with such violence as to stop the further progress of the tonga, and to throw the near pony down insensible under the tonga, inflicting such internal injuries that its recovery is doubtful. The driving-box, splash-board, and lamp-sockets were splintered to pieces, and the occupants of the back seats of the tonga were thrown out on to the road, their clothes being torn and they themselves severely bruised. The sowar, after the collision, extricated his horse from the *debris* as fast as he could, and after delivering a cut at Mr. Gallie, who was sitting in the front seat, with his sabre, he galloped off. Almost immediately afterwards some carriages, containing a party of native gentlemen, and followed by a strong escort, came upon the scene. Being informed it was the Nizam and his staff, Mr. Gallie and his companions endeavoured to attract the attention of the party to their condition, but no notice whatever was taken of them. With much difficulty the three officers walked back to Secunderabad, a distance of four miles." All this occurred in broad daylight, it being about half-past six in the evening. The part of the bund where the collision occurred is where it is broadest.

The sowar's version differs materially from the above, and may be best given from an extract from a demi-official letter addressed by the Commandant of the regular troops, Colonel Richard Nevill, to his Highness's Private Secretary. Colonel Nevill says that the party were going from Hyderabad to Chudderghat and were on the bund, when the Nizam's carriage took the road to Saifabad. When the first portion of the escort saw this, they turned round and galloped back to regain their position. One of their horses ran away and came in contact with the ponies of the tonga, and so caused the accident. The horse did not pull up until it got to Naka Police Station at Saifabad. The rider of the bolting horse must have hit the cross-bar of the tonga, as his knee is injured. The trooper declares that he never struck at any one, as all he could do was to try and stop his horse. This horse had often been on escort duty before and had never misbehaved himself.

The *Deccan Times* of this morning gives fuller details of the circumstance of the case, and observes that very considerable indignation is felt in all circles at this extraordinary occurrence. "We are assured," it adds, "that the attack was a most unprovoked one. Not a word of apology was offered, and not any show of assistance was made. We trust that this wanton conduct of the outriders will be brought to his Highness's notice, and that steps will be taken to effectually restrain troopers from making unprovoked attacks upon innocent passers-by in future. It is the duty, as well as the pleasure, of every one, European or native, to make way for his Highness, and to greet him with respect ; but the pleasure is likely to be very considerably diminished if, whilst performing their duty, one is liable to savage and dangerous attacks."

The penultimate sentence gives what is said to be a clue to the reason for the attack. The guilty sowar, seeing a tonga on the road which evidently did not pull up on the approach of his Highness, made for it, to teach the occupants better manners, with the result already known.

But in justice to his Highness it should be said that he knew or saw nothing of the occurrence. Had he seen or known that one of his sowars had caused such an accident, I am assured by his Highness's Private Secretary that he would certainly have stopped and inquired what was the matter.

Lieutenant Gallie has made a formal report of the outrage to the General commanding the district, and it is expected that the General will address the Resident on the subject, if he has not already done so. In all probability the sowar will be tried by court-martial, though he has not yet been placed under arrest.

It is satisfactory to hear that his Excellency the Minister has written, through his Private Secretary, to Lieutenant Gallie, expressing regret for the accident, and making kind inquiries after his condition.

A NEW electrical industry has been established in West Lynn, Mass., for the manufacture of welded shells. The American Government, it is said, has given an order for 100,000 Hotchkiss gun and shrapnel shells as soon as facilities for their manufacture, under the patent of Lieutenant Wood, U.S.N., are ready. By the new process the shells, instead of being made of castiron and boxed as formerly, are made by welding the chilled point and butt to a section of soft iron pipe, and, in the case of shrapnel shells, the trouble of graduating the thickness with calipers after boring and adjusting the delicately poised diaphragm between the powder and the bullets, is greatly diminished.

FALL OF ANOTHER HOUSE.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED.

ABOUT nine o'clock on Saturday night the west portion of a house, situated on the Duncan Road, collapsed and buried six people, killing them instantly. The house, which is an old one, belongs to a Mahomedan, named Wulleejee Tyebjee, and was occupied as a dwelling-house by Mahomedans and *Chamars* or shoe-makers, the shoe-makers occupying the ground-floor, and the Mahomedans the upper floors. Like many houses in the native town this one was three-storied, with a fourth floor running up on one-half of the third, and as the portion which had the additional half-floor collapsed, it is reasonable to suppose that the walls and beams were unequal to the added weight. Very soon after the accident Superintendent Sweeney, Inspectors Dillon and George and Constable MacCormack were on the scene, and proceeded to remove the *debris*, hoping to extricate the people buried alive. In a short time Inspector Dillon came upon the body of a little girl named Kondee. She was not disfigured in any way and must have been suffocated. About this time Mr. Poondlik Gunesh and Mr. Manockjee Eduljee, the municipal inspector, with several of his men, arrived, and seeing that it was likely that the portion of the house wherein the police were working was likely to come down, and there being no hope of saving life, advised the police to desist from removing the beams and rafters, which they did.

Yesterday morning a gang of municipal workmen were on the spot and actively set to work to extricate the dead bodies. After about an hour's work the body of a tailor, a man who lived in the adjoining house, was recovered. This unfortunate man had gone to an outhouse which was built up against the fallen house, a very short time before it fell. It seemed as though the portion of the house still standing would at any moment come down and bury the excavators. A room on the top-floor was sticking out like a balcony, and to an ordinary observer it appeared as though it was on the point of falling, but the municipal officials did not think so, and the men engaged in the search were allowed to go on with their work right under it. It was deemed unsafe to allow the workmen to enter the east or unfallen portion of the house. A representative of this paper effected an entrance into the room where the dead bodies were supposed to be. The scene was ghastly in the extreme. All about the floor were scattered the household utensils of the occupants, who had fled precipitately on hearing the crash of the falling timbers. The main doors were closed and the falling timbers and brickwork had obscured the little light that penetrated the room. In one corner was seen a clump of hair, which on closer investigation, was found to belong to a woman who was lying under a heap of brick and mortar. A little further, the hand of a child was seen protruding through a great heap of piled rafters and flooring, mutely appealing for help! The Municipal employés worked with a will, and after about two hours' digging came across another corpse, the dead body of a man, named Siva, the bodies of his wife, named Bhagoo, his mother, named Baia, and two of his children were taken out of the *debris* at intervals of two or three minutes each. Six of the deceased persons belonged to one family, and indeed constitute the whole family with the exception of two little boys, the sons of Siva, who after having had their supper, went to sit outside in the verandah and thus escaped death. It was pitiful to see the two little fellows standing by and identifying the bodies of their brothers, sisters, mother, father, and grandmother. With the two boys were saved their aunt who is a cripple and almost blind. By the evening all the *debris* had been removed, and all the bodies had been exhumed from their living tombs. The two little orphans had no lack of friends among the crowd of their caste-people who had gathered round the ill-fated house. As the bodies were recovered they were removed and laid on mats, pieces of clean cloth being thrown over the mangled and battered remains of what had a few hours previously been living beings. The exhumation of the youngest child of Siva was particularly painful. He was only two years of age and had his neck, shoulders, and back broken ; the little body doubled in two as the rough workmen handed it to the *Chamar* women who were waiting outside to receive it, and even the crowd which had assembled outside, which in Bombay is usually composed of the lowest vagabonds, was visibly affected, as the tiny body was laid for the last time by its dead mother's side.

As is usual in these cases there are very conflicting accounts as to what really occurred, our representative has interviewed several of the occupants who have escaped unhurt, and he has learnt that an old woman living on the third floor on the west side noticed that portions of the masonry of the outer wall were giving way from time to time. The old woman states that she gave the alarm to their fellow-lodgers. It should be remembered that the upper floors were occupied by Mahomedans, and the old woman's statement is true as regards these people, for all the occupiers of the upper floors had moved before the building fell down. The ground floor was occupied by Camatee chucklers who do not appear to have been warned of their danger, for six out of the seven persons killed lived on the ground floor, and all those living on the ground floor who escaped unhurt, stated they had not been informed that the house was unsafe. The house appears to have collapsed very suddenly. A man who occupied a room next to that in which the family who have been destroyed lived, said that he heard a thud as of a beam falling, and that the next instant, the house fell in. Yesterday morning Mr. Rienzi Walton, the Municipal Engineer, and the Municipal Commissioner, and the Commisioner of Police, visited the scene of the accident. Superintendent Sweeney of the C Division directed all police arrangements, which were as usual admirable.

The house appears to have fallen through old age. The beams and rafters are black and worm-eaten and the masonry appears to be very unsatisfactory. To judge from the appearance of the *debris* the house must be over fifty years old, and has not undergone any repairs for the last twenty years. Four other houses in the same street are almost in as bad a condition as the one that fell.

THE INQUEST.

Later on, up to 1 p.m. yesterday afternoon, the dead bodies of Amtha Oomaid, a tailor, aged 22 years, Shiva Poonapa, a shoemaker aged 40 years, Bhagee, woman, aged 30 years, Bayabai, woman, aged 60 years, Rama Shiva and Toolsia Shiva, aged respectively 5 years and 2 years, the sons of the two unfortunates Shiva Poonapa and Bhagee woman, were recovered from the *debris* of the fallen house. The Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, opened an inquest yesterday afternoon at Khoja Street, respecting the deaths of Kondee, girl, Shiva Poonapa, Bhagee, woman, Bayabai, woman, Rama Shiva and Toolsia Shiva, boys, and Amtha Oomaid, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Gunnoo Jotee said : I am a moochee, and live in Khoja Street, house No. 240. Deceased Kondee was my daughter. Her age was four years, and she lived with me on the ground-floor of the house. About 9 p.m. I was asleep in my room downstairs, when my wife, who was lying alongside, awoke me, and said the house was falling. As I awoke I heard the rear part of the house falling. I seized my baby that was lying in its cradle and rushed out, when the whole of the back of the house fell. My wife ran out with me, leaving the deceased in the room. The *debris* of the falling house buried her. The police and neighbours began removing the *debris*, and about 10 p.m. the body of the deceased was removed. Life was extinct. I occupied one room in the house. Sixteen families took the whole of the ground-floor of the house at a monthly rental of Rs. 23, and we divided the room into compartments, sharing the expenses. The house belongs to a Borah, named Vullijee Tyebjee. I was a tenant in the house for the last two years.

Thathia Shiva said : I am a schoolboy. My age is 13 years, and I lived in house No. 240 at Khoja Street. Shiva Poonapa, deceased, was my father. He was a sawyer, and we lived together. About 8-30 p.m. yesterday, I was sitting in the verandah of my house, and the deceased, with my mother and grandmother, and two brothers, were in their room when suddenly I heard a loud crash and saw that the back part of the house had fallen. It was not raining at the time. I looked and saw that my room was filled with *debris*. My father's body was recovered from under the *debris* at 1 p.m. to-day. Life was extinct. I have lived in that house for the last two or two and a half years. I did not think the house would fall.

Thathia Shiva farther stated : The deceased Bhagee was my mother. Her age was about 30 or 40 years, and we lived together. About 8-30 p.m. yesterday my mother was in her room with my father when the back part of the house fell, and she was buried under the *debris*. Her body was recovered from under the *debris* at 1 p.m. to-day. Life was extinct.

Thathia Shiva further identified the bodies of Rama Shiva and Toolsia Shiva as his brothers, aged respectively 5 and 2 years, who were buried under the *debris* of the fallen house.

Thayee, woman, said : I am the wife of one Gunnoo Jotee, a moochee, and lived in house No. 240, in Khoja Street. The deceased Bayabai was my mother. Her age was 55 years and we lived together. About 8-30 p.m. yesterday, I was taking my supper in my room on the ground-floor, and the deceased was taking her supper with Bhagee, her daughter-in-law, when the whole of the back part of the house fell. I heard a cracking just before the fall, and I and my husband both ran out and escaped unhurt. The body of the deceased was recovered from under the *debris* at 1 p.m. to-day. Life was extinct.

Gulba Curson said : I am a tailor, and live at Duncan Road. Deceased, Amtha Oomaid, was my cousin. His age was 22 years. He was a tailor and lived with me. My house is immediately behind house No. 240, at Khoja Street. About 8 p.m. yesterday the deceased went to the privy at the back of my house. About 10 minutes afternoon the back part of house No. 240, which consisted of four stories, fell and my compound was filled with *debris* to a height of seven feet. Two privies were crushed by the fall. I missed the deceased. As some labourers were clearing away the *debris* in my compound at 11 a.m. to-day, the body of the deceased was found between the two privies.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was next examined. He after describing the bruises and fractures he found on the bodies of each of the seven deceased persons respectively, further stated that he was of opinion from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the bodies, that the cause of the death of each of the seven deceased was suffocation.

Vullijee Tyebjee said : I was formerly a dealer in gunny bags, and retired from business about fifteen years ago. I now live on my house property and own only one house—the house in Khoja Street, the back part of which fell last night. That house yields me a monthly rental of Rs. 80 or 85. I did not build it. I bought it from a Bunnia, about twenty years ago, for Rs. 6,000. It was then used as a wool godown on all the stories as well as the ground-floor. I removed the wool and partitioned all the upper rooms for use as dwellings. There are twenty-eight rooms in the four upper floors. Twelve rooms are let for Rs. 3 per month, and sixteen for Rs. 2 per month. I live in the loft and occupy two rooms in the third storey. I made no repairs or alterations to the outer walls during the time I have been the owner of the house. I am not a builder, but understand building. I do not employ a maistry for the repairs of my house. I superintended the repairs myself. No municipal officer has examined my house. I mortgaged the house to a Memon who lives in Memon Mohola, for Rs. 5,500, and pay interest amounting to Rs. 412-8 per annum. I am now in very poor circumstances and have another debt of Rs. 3,000. About 8 p.m. yesterday I was in my room on the third storey, when I heard people talking on the lower floors, and went down to the first storey, when a woman named Hazeerabai, who is a tenant of mine and occupies a room on the first storey at the back, took me to her room, when I saw the back wall had separated from the flooring above, and chunam dust was falling into the room. I told Hazeera to leave the house, as it was dangerous and came out, and told other tenants to do so. We all ran down the staircase in the street, and as soon as we got there, the back of the house fell. I never brought any person to examine the house.

Hazeerabai, woman, said : I am a widow and work at embroidery. I occupy a room on the first floor of house No. 240 in Khoja Street, at the back of the house. I pay a rent of Rs. 3 monthly for my room. A little after 8 p.m. yesterday the owner of the house came to my room and knocked at my door. I opened it. He then asked me where Esabai was. Esabai is my neighbour. I said I did not know, and called his attention to my back wall and told him some chunam was falling down all day. He took my lamp and looked up, and immediately told me to run away from the house. I at once ran downstairs, and immediately the back of the house fell.

PoondlickGunnesh said : I am a building superintendent in the Municipality. About 4 p.m. to-day I examined the house for the purpose of this inquest. The house is 52 feet long, 46 feet broad, and 44 feet 6 inches high. It consists of three upper stories and a ground-floor in front, and four storeys and a ground-floor at the back towards the south. The thickness of the ground-floor wall is one foot, consisting partly of stone, brick, and sand stone. The ground-floor posts were 6 inches by 5 of teak. The beams are faced square, but the ends are round. Their average measurement is 8 by 8 inches. The walls of the first and second storey are entirely of sandstone and are one foot thick. The walls of the third storey are 6 inches thick. Some of the posts of all the upper stories are square, 5 inches, and some are round. One of the compartments at the rear towards the south, measuring 32 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth, had given way from top to bottom with all the floorings. This part fell on the spot from which I saw six dead bodies removed. I consider the cause of the fall of the house to be the decayed condition of the posts and beams throughout the portion of the house that fell. The decay was greatest at the *nanis*. The walls of the house were objectionable on account of being built with mixed materials, and they had suffered decay and were weakened by age. The portion of the house that is standing is I consider to be in a more or less dangerous condition and likely to fall. It is unsafe as a human dwelling and should not be re-occupied. I think it should be pulled down. This house was never reported to me to be in a dangerous condition. I have power to enter a house which may be considered to be dangerous, or may be reported to be dangerous by giving the occupiers 24 hours' notice if they object to such entrance.

Inspector Dillon of the Bombay Police was next examined, after which the Coroner proceeded to sum up the whole of the evidence adduced to the jury, who after a short deliberation returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the deaths of Kondee, Shiva Poonapa, Bhagee, Bayabai, Rama Shiva, Toolsia Shiva, and Amtha Oomaid was caused by suffocation by the fall of a house upon them, the walls and timbers of which were decayed by age. The jury are of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of public safety that old houses should be periodically examined by municipal officers of the building department."

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

IN noticing Sir Frederick Robert's acceptance of the post of Adjutant-General of the Forces last week, we referred to the difficulty which the home authorities were apparently experiencing in selecting his successor. Our London correspondent had stated that Lord Wolseley had definitely declined to leave England for India, though pressed to accept the Commander-in-Chiefship in India ; but it was not said what other post the present Adjutant-General was ambitious to fill. Failing Lord Wolseley the authorities do not appear to have been disposed to appoint any one of the Major-Generals whose names have been mentioned from time to time, while some obstacles seem to have been in the way of the Duke of Connaught's return to this country. The difficulty has, we learn, been overcome by offering Sir Frederick Roberts a two years' extension of his term of office. This offer was accepted by His Excellency on Thursday last, his previous acceptance of the Adjutant-Generalship being cancelled. This will be good news for the Army in India, for Sir Frederick Roberts will now be able to carry out to the full those measures which have for their aim the perfection of the military machinery which he directly controls. Much still remains to be done, but there will now be no check to steady progress on lines which His Excellency laid down when he first took office. It would have been little short of a public calamity had his successor been one who would not have recognised the necessity for raising the defensive strength of India to the highest possible pitch : now it is certain that no retrograde step will be taken that could neutralise the good already effected. In foregoing the immediate prospect of a brilliant career at home, and devoting two more years to the country in which he served from the age of nineteen, Sir Frederick Roberts has shown that spirit of self-sacrifice which marks the true soldier, devoted to the conscientious discharge of his duties. It is only reasonable to suppose that in return he has received the assurance that his claim to high office hereafter will be generously acknowledged.—*Pioneer.*

A WHALE-BOAT with eight life-belts in it, drifted on shore at Upper Colaba, on Saturday evening. There is no name on the boat nor on the life-belts to show where it belonged to.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI, of Baroda, has established from his private purse two scholarships in the newly opened Technical Institute there.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SUEZ.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Captains Potts, Webber, Bevis, and Laurine, assembled at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, to enquire into the circumstances, under which the steamer Suez stranded on the Maldive Islands on the 28th May last.

Captain Corkery of the Assam, who was put into the box, said :—My name is Daniel Corkery. I have a certificate granted by the Board of Trade No. 013713 renewed, as master, issued at North Shields, in January, 1868. I have been a master in charge of steamers since 1872. I have made several voyages between Suez and Ceylon as master. This is the first time I have been through the Cardeeva Channel. I have been in command of the Suez since October 1887. She is 2,165 gross tonnage, 1,398 register, and 250 horse-power. She was built about fourteen years ago at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Nelson Donkan and Co., are her owners. J. MacIntosh and Co. are the Bombay agents. She is a three-masted schooner, built partly of iron. She had a crew of twenty-seven all told when she left Suez. She had three navigating and four engineer officers. I do not know whether she was insured. I had only one chart of the Arabian Sea on board. It is Imray's. I had Finlay's Directory of the Indian Ocean. I had three compasses on board. The standard compass was a Pole compass. I did not find them reliable. I have a deviation-card, adjusted by Murray, at Shields. On the 21st June, 1889, I did not find this deviation-card correct. When I was on a westerly course I found my deviation a quarter westerly instead of a quarter easterly, that is half a point different to the card. I tested my compass on the night of the 26th May, after leaving Galle. I have no reason to suppose I was wrong. I had two chronometers on board by Davidson on Newcastle-on-Tyne. I verified them on the 21st May. I have no reason to suppose they were out of order. I had a Walker's patent taffrail log on board. It was in order. The steamer steered by steam. I had no cause to find fault with her steering. The crew all worked well with a willing mind and a cheerful spirit. I left Pondicherry on the 22nd of May with a general cargo of indigo, nuts, coffee, specie, &c., and the steamer drew aft 21ft. 7inches and 20ft. 8 in. forward, and we proceeded safely to Galle, where we remained from 3 o'clock on the 25th May and left there at 5-30 p. m. on the 26th, bound to Marseilles. After leaving Galle we dropped the pilot at 6 p.m. We took a course W ½ S by the standard compass, the lighthouse bearing due north one mile, after getting a careful bearing with the North Star we steered a course off W ½ S. That would be a true course west half south. We streamed the log when we were about fifteen miles' distant. We continued in that course till the 28th at noon, when I took my position Lat. 4·51 N Long. 74·52 E. I marked her position on the chart. I did not mark it by dead reckoning, but by observation. I took steps to ascertain how far out of my course the current had taken me. I thought I was taken out of my course by solar obeservation. I considered that I had been taken about 19 miles out of my course to the southward by the current. I came to this conclusion from the differences in my position from the 27th and 28th. I had set down a course for myself. I marked on the chart the position by my supposed course and my position by observation. I intended when I left Galle to go through the Cardeeva Channel. On a previous occasion, on leaving Galle I went through the one and half degree channel in the S. W. monsoon, and met a current of 60 miles to the eastward. I did not consider it prudent in the height of the S. W. monsoon to proceed through the eight degree channel. At noon on the 28th I set my course W ½ N nothing to the westward by the Pole compass. That gives W ¼ N, true or magnetic. I steered for the Cardeeva Island and expected to be up to it at 1 a.m. I was on watch from 8 p.m. until the vessel stranded. The chief mate was on deck from 8 till 12. The second mate relieved him at midnight. After the chief mate was relieved he remained on the bridge at my request. At half-past twelve I telegraphed to the engines "Stand by." My intention was if not sighting the island at the time the distance was run to put the vessel's head off until daylight. I expected to sight the island at 12-30 or 12-45 o'clock. I had two look-outs, one on each side of the bow. They were directed to keep a good look-out for an island on the starboard bow. The chief mate was the first who saw the island half a point on the starboard bow. The look-out man sang up at the same time. He sang out "an island on the starboard bow." I said "Very good indeed ; how nicely we have made the island." I went into the chart-room and laid the course W by S ½ S to take me through the Channel. I gave the second officer my glasses and told him to go forward and keep a good look-out. The vessel then ran full speed right on top of a coral bank. I got the island on a four-point bearing before the stranding. I had altered the course W by S ½ S at least twenty-five minutes before. I had not altered my course before I sighted the island. After I did so half a point on the starboard bow, I did so at once. The moon went down at 12-30 or 12-45 o'clock. I sighted the island before the moon went down. The bearing was taken after altering the course. The moon went down before we stranded. It was dark and cloudy and the sea smooth at the time. It would be highwater about one o'clock on that morning. After we struck, the chief officer rang the telegraph, "Full-speed astern." He was nearest the telegraph. I went to the telegraph and put it to "stop." She ran up the reef and dipped her stern and fell on her broadside to starboard. I then gave the order "Clear away the boats." I called to the carpenter to sound the vessel fore and aft and put the fores luice down. We got five boats into the water. The carpenter reported the forepeak chock full of water : 2ft 6in. in the main hold, and the after-hold and engine-room clear. I set away the pumps to clear the ship of water. I had the boats provisioned and watered and again sounded carefully, and found the ship making no more water. I called the second officer to take soundings. He reported two fathoms forward, three and a half amid-ships and no bottom under the stern. At daylight next morning we backed full speed astern. The foretops set aback, the wind being to the west ; but the ship remained fast. Then for the safety of the ship and all concerned, I ordered the cargo to be jettisoned from the fore and main hold. That was done and we got off at 11 a.m. on the 31st. In the meantime we made general attempts to get off with a kedge, engines, and sail without success. While the steamer was on the reef I saw the end of the forekeel sticking up above the water. That was at lowtide. The stern of the ship rose and fell with the tide. I jettisoned about five hundred tons of ground-nuts. On the reef I took my position on the morning of the 29th by information given by the natives. The Sultan sent a state barge, and his interpreter rendered all the assistance in his power. My position was one mile south Hellengelly. I found my vessel not in a proper state to prosecute her voyage ; so came to Bombay, as being the only place on the Malabar Coast where the necessary repairs could be done. I arrived in Bombay on the 5th June about midnight. The steamer is now on the hydranlic lift at Hog-Island. She has 14 feet of her forekeel twisted up, and fourteen plates cracked and broken. She has a single bottom right through. I knew there was a light on Minnicoi Island. I did not go by the eighth decree Channel because it was the S. W. monsoon, and I would lose a lot of time in doing so. At Colombo one of the B. I. captain consulted me as to whether it was safe to proceed through the Channel at that time. I showed him my book and said he could do so then, but not three weeks afterwards. When I left Galle I thought I should get through the Cardeeva Channel by moonlight. The moon then was just past her first quarter.

What in your opinion was the cause of the accident ?—I think it was due to there being a strong southerly current. No means were available to ascertain my position after noon of the 28th.

Will you mark your position on this chart ?—No. I have marked it on my own chart. I am not aware that the current carried me out of my course 30 miles between noon of the 27th and noon of the 28th. I did make an allowance in the course. I steered for a current after noon on the 28th. I allowed 20 miles southerly in the twenty-four hours. I expected to sight the Cardeeva Island at a distance of three to five islands. I shaped a course to go to three miles south of it. I keep a deviation book.

The case was then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 17th June :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,99,009	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,34,669	Dec.
Other Deposits	37,64,935	Inc.
Post Bills	76,370	„

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	3,26,612	Inc.
Loans	4,35,058	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,28,943	„
Mercantile Bills	1,41,762	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	26,91,076	„
Do. at Branches	14,91,069	„

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

AMERICAN BANQUET TO MR. STANLEY.

ON the 30th ult. there was accorded to Mr. H. M. Stanley one of the most enthusiastic and gratifying receptions of the many with which London has delighted to honour the hero of the Emin Relief Expedition since his return to civilisation. The American colony in London felt that some recognition was due from them of the great services which their compatriot has achieved, and they accordingly formed a committee for the organisation of a demonstration which should fitly express the admiration and pride with which Mr. Stanley is regarded by Americans all over the world. The Hon. J. C. New, U.S. Consul-General in Great Britain, was placed at the head of the committee, which included all the most distinguished and respected of the Americans in London. The scheme of the committee was warmly adopted, and the result was that Mr. Stanley and his gallant lieutenants accepted an invitation to be present at a testimonial banquet of the Americans in London, to be held at the Portman Rooms, Bakerstreet, on May 30th.

At the conclusion of the dinner the chairman, in two words, proposed "The Queen," the brevity of his speech by no means detracting from the enthusiasm with which the toast was received.

Sir Charles Tupper followed, proposing "the President of the United States," the ruler of 60,000,000 of people occupying half a continent. He spoke of the mutual admiration and respect which existed between the peoples of Great Britain and America, and quoted Sir Charles Dilke's words from "The Problems of Greater Britain," to the effect that although the official relations of the nations might sometimes be antagonistic the peoples in race, language, laws, religion and in many matters of feeling were essentially one.

The toast was drunk with three hearty cheers, such as only Anglo-Saxons know how to give, and the band of the Gren

THE FALL OF A HOUSE IN SHAIK ALI OOMER STREET.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday last at the morgue by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the death of Rahimtoola Hajee Esak, Asha, Ellapa, Bhickoo, Mankee Gunga, and Megjee Nema, who were killed on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, by the fall of a house in Shaik Ali Oomer Street.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Burder, Crawford, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality, and Inspector Dillon appeared on behalf of the Bombay Police.

The following further evidence was recorded :—

Mulloo Nursoojee said : I am a licensed surveyor and a municipal pensioner, and live in Doorgadevy. I prepared the plans (Exhibit F) for Hajee Esak. I recognize the letter, dated the 8th of October, 1889, (part of Exhibit F). I see the dimensions given in that letter. They were written by my assistant by my orders. I consider the dimensions there given suitable for erecting a four-storied building. Hajee Esau Hajee Esak signed that letter in my presence in Gujerati. He can neither read nor write English. I explained to him the dimensions in the letter, and he understood them as he is himself a maistry. I did not offer to superintend the erection of the building, nor did he ask me. I prepare many building plans for persons about to build houses in Bombay. I never have any buildings entrusted to me. I have seen the building in Ali Oomer Street since it fell. I did not examine it to ascertain whether the dimensions of walls and timber as given in my plan have been carried out. I do not know why the building fell. Hajee Esau made objections to the dimensions, which I gave in the letter, dated 8th October last. When I read the dimensions to him he said they were all right. He paid me Rs. 30 for preparing the plan and building application. That is my regular fee. I have made two or three other plans for Hajee Esau, and he put up the buildings. They have now been occupied for the last two years.

Poondlick Ganesh, building superintendent of A, B, and C wards of the Bombay Municipality, said : I have been a superintendent for sixteen years. I produce Exhibit F, which is a building application from Hajee Esau Hajee Esak. It has been in the custody of the plan clerk since it was sent in by the owner. The owner cannot take it away from my office, nor has he access to it. I went away on furlough for one year in February, 1889, and resumed my duties on the 1st March last. I saw the building that fell in Ali Oomer Street after it fell. I made an examination of the building for the purpose of ascertaining why it fell. The conclusion I came to was that it fell from bad workmanship in the timber and using timbers with defects concealed. The walls were fairly strong. The dimensions of timbers given in the letter of the 8th of October last, (part of Exhibit F) did not all correspond with the dimensions given in that letter. Some were larger and some smaller. I did not see the building before it fell; no complaint was made to me about it. There are no building bye-laws. I think there ought to be bye-laws specifying the scantling of the timbers and determining the factor of safety. This would prevent the building of unstable houses. It is my duty to pass plans and building applications. At present every applicant gives his own dimensions of walls and timbers, but every application is accompanied by a letter containing the dimensions of timbers and walls which are given by a licensed surveyor. I only pass applications, the building specifications of which afford a margin of safety. I have no power under the present Municipal Act to interfere with a building in course of erection. If I see decayed timber being used, or see the dimensions not adhered to unless I can report the building to be in a ruinous condition or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to any person occupying, resorting to, or passing by such structure or any other structure or place in the neighbourhood thereof. Inspectors of buildings have no more power over buildings in course of erection than I have. They receive all their orders from me. I have never made an official application for the introduction of municipal bye-laws. The introduction of bye-laws would give me and my staff more trouble, but they would remove many doubts which now exist, such as the factor of safety of all the materials used in the building. At present any person may erect a building in Bombay, and I cannot prevent him. Native buildings are usually put up by native maistries on small salaries. I have not asked any of my superiors whether I have power under the new Act to interfere with buildings in course of erection if builders deviate from the specifications sent in with the applications. The trouble which my staff would have in working building bye-laws would be in measuring timbers and walls. When the schedule was used we did not measure walls and timbers any more than we do now.

Manockjee Eduljee said : I am an inspector of streets and buildings in C Ward, and have been an inspector of streets and buildings for six years. I am a surveyor, but have never erected a house. I believe I am competent to do so. I used to visit the house that fell in Ali Oomer Street about once a fortnight at the commencement and subsequently at longer intervals. I examined it to see that none of the provisions of the Act were contravened by the builder. I mean drainage, set-back, encroachments, ventilation, privies, or making unauthorized projections, but not as regards the dimensions of timbers and walls. If I see any signs of danger in any building, I report it to the assistant engineer at the office.

Henry Charles Burder said : I am a partner in the firm of solicitors, Burder, Crawford, Buckland, and Bayley. My firm are solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, and have been so for many years. The Municipal Secretary forwarded us a copy of a resolution passed by the Corporation on the 8th of July last requesting us to advise the Corporation whether certain draft bye-laws with respect to new buildings, other than buildings to which the provisions of Section 348 of the Act applied, would, if passed, be *ultra vires*. We advised the Corporation accordingly on the 18th of that month, and sent an opinion of counsel on the same subject in the following month. We have a good many references from the Corporation regarding the building sections of the Municipal Act.

Ramchunder Visram said : I am inspector of the Coroner. I have ascertained when the rainfall began this year, and produce a record of the fall from the J. J. Hospital. On the 2nd of June the gauge registered 40 cents, on the 5th 67 cents., on the 6th 1 inch and 22 cents, and on the 7th 1 inch and 98 cents. There was no rain on the 8th.

This concluded the evidence adduced before the Coroner.

The Coroner, in summing up the whole of the evidence adduced to the jurors, said :—In now proceeding to consider your verdict you will distinguish between the immediate and the remote causes, if any, which led to the death of the six persons upon whose bodies this inquest has been held. For arriving at the first part of your verdict you have the view which was given you of the bodies in the Erskine Road Police Station, you saw the external injuries they had sustained, and that the bodies and clothes of all were thickly covered with *chunam* dust. The evidence of the Surgeon to the Coroner is that in five of the six persons death was due to suffocation by a house falling on them, and in the case of the sixth, Gunga, woman, by shock following injuries received by a house falling upon her. You will then consider the evidence of the witnesses who have deposed that they saw the bodies of these six persons removed from under the *debris* of the fallen house, five of whom are said to have been dead when removed, and one alive, Gunga, woman, but who died early on the following morning. If you consider all this evidence sufficient to entitle you to agree with the opinion of the Surgeon to the Coroner as to the immediate cause of death you may record the first portion of your verdict accordingly—namely, that five of the persons died from being suffocated under the *debris* of a house that had fallen upon them, and that the sixth—Gunga—died from shock following injuries received by the fall of the same house. Having settled your verdict upon the first point, you will then consider the evidence as to the cause or causes of the fall of the house. For the cause or causes of this fall you have the evidence of the Municipal Executive Engineer and of Mr. Gostling. The evidence in regard to the building shows that it was a new house, completed as a building at the time of its fall, and that it consisted of a ground floor and four storeys, and was intended to be used as a human dwelling let out into tenements. You should carefully consider the evidence given by Mr. Walton and Mr. Gostling as to the structural features of the building in regard to the stability of the house and to the quality of the materials used, as well as the strength or adequacy of the materials. Mr. Walton says that "the cause of the fall of the house might be due to faulty carpentering," or "to a temporary removal of any of the supports on the ground floor," and he adds "the building was certainly unsoundly built with reference to cheapness." Mr. Gostling says "that the building collapsed because it was not built in accordance with the sizes of posts and thickness of walls provided in the schedule, (Exhibit B)." Mr. Campbell, who appeared as a voluntary witness says "I have no idea as to the cause of the fall of the house," but he also says "If I had the putting up of the fallen building I should have used timbers of the dimensions contained in the schedule (Exhibit B)." The jury will place their own interpretation on this latter sentence. There seems to be sufficient evidence before the jury, apart from the view which they had of the fallen house before the *debris* was cleared away to entitle them to record in their verdict whether the thickness of the walls and the dimensions and soundness of the timbers used in the building were such as safety demanded. I should remind the jury with reference to Mr. Walton's statement that the "temporary removal of any of the supports on the ground floor" may have caused the house to fall, that no evidence was given before the jury of the existence or removal of such supports before the fall, while there is the evidence of two witnesses that one support was put in, but was not fully fixed or completed as a support. The next point to which the jury should direct their attention is the superintending agency that was employed in erecting the building. The evidence is that the owner was in this case his own builder, and that he was a *maistry* or builder who had gained his knowledge and experience under his father who was also a *maistry*, and that he was the builder of about one hundred houses in Bombay, all of which are now standing, except his own house in Ali Oomer Street, the fall of which is the subject of this inquiry. Mr. Campbell says "The man who built the fallen house has been a contractor and a *maistry* for many years in Bombay, and carried out this building in the way he usually carried out buildings of this class." The evidence contained in Exhibit F. shows that the owner and builder of the fallen house secured the services of a licensed surveor to draw out his plans and sigyy the building application, because the Municipal Act made the employment of a licensed surveyor for this purpose compulsory. The owner of the house or the licensed surveyor appears to have filled up form 344-B 88, which is the building application, giving the dimensions as *l* 59-6, *b* 23, and *h* 48. In forwarding the plan, section, and block plan of the building in a letter to the Executive Engineer, the owner describes the building, giving the proposed dimensions of the posts, beams, joists, and flooring, and describing also the foundations and the walls. The jury will refer to the professional evidence as to whether the builder adhered to the dimensions given in his letter to the Municipal Engineer, dated the 8th of October last. This letter is also signed by the licensed surveyor. If the jury are of opinion that there was a deviation from the specifications given by the owner in his letter, dated 8th October, 1889, they should then consider whether it was a slight or a material deviation, and whether the owner distinctly knew that he was making this deviation, and whether the deviation was of such a serious character as to jeopardise the building and make its fall probable. It is in evidence that the owner set aside the licensed surveyor immediately his building plan was passed, and it is not in evidence that the lincensed surveyor had anything to do with the erection of the house. His responsibility ceased with the passing of the plans, and the responsibility of the owner appears to have commenced with the commencement of the building. The owner says in his evidence : The plan was prepared by one Mulloo Nursoojee, a licensed surveyor, but he did not superintend the erection of the building. I am myself a *maistry* and did not require his services. Mulloo wrote the dimensions in the application according to the requirements of law." The building application which gives the dimensions of walls and timbers is written in English and signed by the owner in Guzerathi and by the licensed surveyor in English. It is for the jury to say whether the owner knew what these dimensions were at the time when the building was going on, for the building application and plans passed out of the hands of the owner as soon as they were submitted to the Municipal authorities, and were produced before this Court not by the owner, but by the Superintendent of buildings of the district. Should the jury find from the evidence that if the specifications of the building, as submitted by the owner to the Municipal authorities, had been adhered to the building would have been stable, and that in consequence of the owner deviating greatly from these specifications the fall of the house occurred and the lives of the six deceased persons were lost, and that in departing from the specifications the owner did know, or might reasonably be expected to know, that the building would probably fall, then the jury will consider whether the owner has committed an offence and what offence under the Indian Penal Code. But before entering upon this the most serious part of the verdict, it is desirable I should remind you of the evidence that has been given as to the existing building regulations or building laws of Bombay. The Municipal officers have deposed that building by-laws have no existence, that the rule in which plans are passed appears to be that the officers who passes the plans and specifications shall satisfy himself that they "satisfy theoretical requirements." The Municipal officers seem to have no legal responsibility in regard to buildings, but are amenable only to the orders of their own superiors. This seems indefinite, and the more so when more than one building superintendent possesses the power on passing building applications. Mr. Walton himself says "There is no specific schedule in the Municipal Act, but there should be in by-laws." The Municipal Commissioner says "There are no building by-laws in existence. The Corporation are considering building by-laws. I think we are now awaiting the opinions and recommendations of various architects and civil engineers in civil life to whom my predecessor referred the matter." In regard to a schedule of specifications or dimensions Mr. Walton says : "Exhibit C is a form of building application at present in use. It contains no schedule of dimension while the applications under the old Act did contain such schedules. Mr. Gostling and Mr. Campbell both say that a previously existing schedule has been withdrawn. Mr. Gostling says, "every owner now builds according to his own will. The municipal executive are helpless." Mr. Campbell says, "the abolition of the schedule is most injurious. The owner of a proposed building has nothing to go by except his own rule of thumb. He is obliged to produce plans got out by a licensed surveyor, but I do not think that helps him as the Municipality has no power to insist on dimensions of walls and timbers. The Municipality can only interfere with a building when it can be pronounced insecure under section-354 of the Municipal Act. If this building had not fallen the Municipaltty could not have pronounced it dangerous under section 354." Section 461 (*c*) of the Municipal Act provides that the Corporation may from time to time make by-laws with respect to "the structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings." Those by-laws have not yet been passed, and the jury will carefully consider the evidence given at length in this omission. It is twenty months since the old schedule, a guide to builders, was abolished, and it is during this interval that the owner of the building in Ali Oomer Street ran up his house. In coming to a decision on the culpability or otherwise of the owner of this building, the jury will carefully consider this evidence and determine whether it is entitled to any and what weight in deciding on the amount of culpability of the owner. The jury will give their consideration to the position of Hajee Esea Haji Esac, the owner. His business is that of a practical house-builder. The house he was building was his own. He was doubtless building it for gain, and his expenditure on the materials used may have been influenced by considerations of economy. But he has suffered by the fall of the house, and has lost a brother and a niece by the fall; he has, moreover, suffered a pecuniary loss, and the jury will consider whether it is probable that he would knowingly have used posts of inadequate strength, or put in walls of inadequate thickness in his own house. If the jury arrive at the opinion that the owner has not been guilty of a rash and negligent act, and did not knowingly depart from the dimensions which he sent in with his building application, they will not charge him with culpability. But if, on the other hand, they are of opinion that evidence is sufficient to convict him of culpability, then it will be their duty without fear, favour, or affection to return a verdict to this effect. I need scarcely remind the jury of the oath I administered to them at the commencement of this inquiry, that it is their duty to return a true and just verdict according to the evidence. It now only remains for me to ask the jury to consider the evidence that has been given as to the absence of specific and detailed building by-laws. Upon this subject Mr. Campbell says "If a complete Building Act with by-laws is enforced upon British architects in London, it is far more necessary in Bombay." The evidence was produced at this inquiry that a coroner's jury so long ago as 1881 declared their opinion that "it was urgently necessary to sanction municipal by-laws to prevent the erection of buildings with materials which are unfit for the purpose." If you are of opinion that public safety will be guarded by such by-laws you will be entitled to add that opinion to your verdict. It is not the least important function of coroners' juries to aid in preventing the loss of human life.

The jury after a short deliberation returned the following verdicts unanimously :—"1st. That the deaths of Hajee Isak, Asha, Mankee, Ellapa, Buckoo, and Mejgee Nema were caused by suffocation by their being buried under the *debris* of a house, which fell in Ali Oomer Street, in consequence of faulty materials used by Hajee Esa Hajee Esak in the construction of the building. 2nd. The jury are of opinion that had municipal building by-laws existed, Hajee Esa Hajee Esak might have been prevented from using faulty materials. It is, therefore, necessary to have the by-laws in operation as soon as possible. 3rd. The death of Gunga was caused by a shock following injuries received, by a four-storeyed house in Ali Oomer Street, falling upon her."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

IMPORTANT QUESTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

SULLEMAN HUSSON *vs.* THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THIS was a case stated by Mr. Hart, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, for the opinion of the High Court in obedience to the order of the Court made on the 28th February last. His Honour gave judgment in the case in favour of the plaintiff with costs, from which the Bank appealed. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the Bank, the defendant and appellant; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent.

Mr. Hart, in delivering judgment in the case on the 24th February last, stated the facts of the case to be these. The plaintiff's brother-in-law, one Mahomed Ibrahim, residing at Mauritius, on the 29th April, 1889, purchased of the Bank a bill of exchange for Rs. 640 drawn by themselves on themselves, and payable at Bombay to the order of the plaintiff on demand. This bill, which was stolen in the course of transit through the post to the plaintiff, was paid by the Bank in Bombay on the 18th May, 1889, in the ordinary way, to a person presenting it for payment with a forged endorsement in blank of the plaintiff. As soon as the plaintiff was informed of his loss by a subsequent letter from his correspondent at Mauritius, he called at the Bank in Bombay, and was told the bill had already been paid. He then saw the endorsement and stated it was not in his handwriting, and demanded payment which was refused. He accordingly brought this action, serving the summons on the bank's manager in Bombay. No objection, Mr. Hart remarked, was taken to the form of the action or the form in which it was brought. The defendants must therefore be held to have acquiesced in the institution of the suit as contemplated by Section 18 (*c*) of the Small Cause Court Act. The only defence was that the payment of the bill having been made in due course without notice of the loss or forgery, the defendants were discharged under the provisions of Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, it being contended that such a bill of exchange as the present fell within the definition of a cheque, as given in Section 6 of the same Act. However that might be, his Honour said it was clear that Section 85 operated only to discharge the drawee. The present, however, was an action against the drawer, who would clearly be liable in such a case as the present under Section 78 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. It was true that, in this instance, the drawer and the drawee were the same corporation, but the action was brought by the plaintiff as payee against the defendants as drawers, in which character alone they could be answerable to him on a demand draft such as this, they not having incurred any liability to him as drawees by acceptance. As it was clearly no answer to an action against the drawer to say that the drawee was not liable, and that was the only defence attempted in the case. His Honour, therefore, gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 640 and costs.

On the 26th February, Mr. Craigie, for the defendants, applied to Mr. Hart for a case to be stated to the High Court, on the questions—(1.) Whether the drawee is discharged under Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act? 2. If so, whether there is on the facts proved any liability on the part of the defendants to the plaintiff? 3. Whether the facts proved amount to acquiscence on the part of the defendants in the institution of a suit against them as drawers under Section 18, Clause C, of the Small Cause Court Act.

Mr. Craigie, in urging the above grounds, said: The first point arises because, under Section 30, the drawer is only liable to the holder after dishonour by the drawee. The only dishonour in this case is that by non-payment. In order to ascertain whether there has been dishonour by non-payment, reference must be made to Section 92. In this case there has been no dishonour by non-payment to the plaintiff, because when plaintiff required payment, the drawer was already discharged under Section 85. This liability of the drawee is defined by Section 31, and till that liability has arisen and default been made, no liability of the drawer can arise to the holder. Defendants were never duly required by the plaintiff to pay the bill, inasmuch as he did not present it to them for payment within the time required by Section 72.

Mr. Hart, in disposing of Mr. Craigie's application, said: The case, as now presented for the defendants, raises three points on which a reference for the opinion of the High Court is asked. These were not suggested at the hearing, and I was not asked to decide them then after hearing them argued on both sides. Nor am I asked to decide them now, but after having decided the only question raised on behalf of the defendants at the hearing, I am now asked to refer others, not then raised, as ground of defence. I do not think that points so raised *ex post facto*, two days after delivery of judgment, and on which my judgment was not originally asked, can be such questions of law "in a suit or proceeding" as are contemplated by Section 69 of the Small Cause Court Act, under which alone a reference can be compulsorily required in a suit for more than Rs. 500. Nor are they such questions of law arising "before or on the hearing of a suit" as are contemplated in Section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code, under which the reference is discretionary. I must therefore refuse to make the reference now on these points, otherwise we might continually have parties going to trial on one question, insisting on having others, not then raised or decided, referred for the opinion of the High Court.

On the 28th February last, on an affidavit made by Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors for the defendents, the Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Scott, directed the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court to state a case in the above suit for the opinion of the High Court on the following points :—1. Whether the drawees of the bill of exchange, the subject of this suit, are discharged under Section 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act by payment in due course. 2. If so, whether the defendants are liable under Section 78, or under any other section of the Act?

Mr. Hart, in stating a case for the High Court, mentioned the facts, adding that neither party suggested any fraud, collusion, or negligence against the otheir; and His honor found that, in making payment on the bill, the defendants had in fact made it to a person not authorised to receive it and on an endorsement, which was not that of the plantiff, the payee named in the bill, but had acted contrary to their usual practice without negligence and without notice of the theft of the bill or the forgery of the endorsement. After referring to the arguments addressed to him on behalf of the defendants (as mentioned in the judgment above referred to) his Honor said the judgment was not made conditional on the opinion of the High Court and he had signed the decree in accordance with the usual practice. The plaintiff's pleader had intimated to his Honor his intention of taking preliminary objections to the order of the High Court, and for this purpose desired his Honor to offer for the opinion of the High Court seven questions in addition to those set forth in the order, and to state the facts material thereto. The defendants' attorneys, however, contended that the only questions which could be referred to the High Court were those mentioned in the order. The questions proposed by the plaintiff's pleader were relevant to the validity of the order, and there were facts material thereto, some of which did not appear in his Honor's notes of the hearing or the judgment, and some of which were not within the knowledge of the plaintiff's pleader; but on consideration, his Honor thought it best at present to confine himself strictly within the terms of the order, and not to forward the additional statement and questions desired by the plaintiff's pleader until required to do so by the High Court.

In arguing the matter before their lordships, Mr. Starling objected to the case being heard under Sections 69 and 70 of Act 15 of 1882. Mr. Hart said that he was not asked to state a case. The application was made *ex-parte* for a *mandamus*.

The Chief Justice: I have no doubt we were told that Mr. Hart was asked to state a case.

Mr. Starling: I ask that an opportunity should be given the plaintiff to show that the *mandamus* was granted under a misapprehension.

The Chief Justice: Unless there is something substantial in your objection, we do not think we would allow it even if the proceedings were irregular.

Mr. Starling: It is substantial under Section 37. We say that not only was Mr. Hart not asked to state a case, but that the questions were not raised in the case. The point was discovered after judgment.

The Chief Justice: Why should we be so particular when the ends of justice will not be defeated by our hearing the case? If the question had never been raised, Mr. Hart would have said so distinctly. Why are we to assume that it was not so raised? I gather from what Mr. Hart says that the point really was raised.

Mr. Starling: The question was fought on one point only. Those now asked to be referred are new ones, suggested three or four days after the judgment. Mr. Owen only asked for a case to be stated. These points of law were never referred to or even suggested. Mr. Hart was only asked that, if he decided any point of law against the defendants, he would refer it to the High Court. I ask that Mr. Hart be requested to state the whole facts of the case. The plaintiff might have asked for a re-hearing.

Mr. Macpherson, in arguing the case for the defendants, said the action was on a bill of exchange; the defence was payment in due course; and therefore the real question was whether there had been good payment? Mr. Hart decided the case on the very points the defendants wished referred. The judgement entirely turned on the defendants' liability as drawers, which was the point they wished referred. After the judgment Mr. Hart asked Mr. Owen whether he still wished a case stated. Mr. Owen answered affirmatively, and asked for time to formulate his points. Mr. Craigie appeared the next day to ask for a case to be stated. The matter was postponed till the next day, when the case was refused on the grounds stated by Mr. Starling. Mr. Hart seemed to think that the point must be elaborated; but it only needed to be there. It appeared that the point did arise.

The Chief Justice: We see no necessity for sending the matter back. Mr. Owen undoubtedly asked for a reference before judgment was delivered. The only question, therefore, is whether these questions did arise during the trial. There is no pleading in the Small Causes Court; and therefore words should have a liberal construction put on them. The question before the Court was, whether, if the defendants were discharged under Section 85, they were liable, at all, which included the question whether they were liable under Section 78. It was therefore clearly before the Court, and did arise substantially within the meaning of the Section. It may perhaps be wiser in future to grant a rule *nisi* at first.

Mr. Macpherson was then heard on behalf of the defendants. They submitted that the instrument was a cheque within Section 6. A foreign bill of exchange came equally within the terms of the Section. The learned counsel submitted that it included any bill which corresponded with the requirements of the Section. The protection given by Section 85 would logically extend to bills of exchange payable on demand and drawn on a banker. By Section 13, a cheque was a bill of exchange drawn on a banker, payable on demand; and this was the purport of Section 6 of the Indian Act. There was no limitation to inland bills in this Act or the English Act. The learned counsel, therefore, argued that the instrument here was a cheque. It being payable on demand, was paid on the 18th May, 1889, under circumstances involving no negligence on the part of this Bank, and that being so, Section 85 applied. Payment in due course was defined by Section 10, and the effect of the Section was that the payee was discharged. Here there was no dishonour; and, therefore, the defence was perfectly good by relying on Section 85. Notice of dishonour must be alleged if the plaintiff was to rely on it. If the drawee was discharged by Section 85, he could not dishonour under Section 92. Mr. Hart ignored dishonour by drawee as condition precedent under Section 30, and went off to Section 78, which had no relation to this case. That Section only applied when the drawer was liable, and prescribed when and where he was to pay when liable. The chain of Sections 6, 85, 10, 92, and 30 was, therefore, complete. Being discharged under Section 85, there was an end of the case, as no liability arose under Section 30. When the judge had been asked to state a case—and it was his statutory duty to do so—his mere signing of the judgment was a *brutem fulmen*, and could have no effect.

Mr. Starling, in replying for the plaintiff, said Mr. Hart's judgment was perfectly right, although the reason was not perhaps sufficiently explicit. Section 85 was of very limited application. A cheque was only one document. A bill of exchange was drawn in sets; and this document was one of two. The learned counsel said the plaintiff asked for the money, and they refused to pay him. There was dishonour when he applied for payment. Notice of dishonour was not necessary when the drawer and drawee were the same.

Mr. Macpherson: How can a bill be dishonoured, after it is paid in due course? Section 92 is conclusive. It necessarily imports that the drawee must have failed to do something he was bound to do. Here he is not bound to pay again.

Their lordships took time to consider their decision.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

SERAFINA DEGA *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

His Lordship delivered judgment on Saturday in the above suit in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to remove the new drain from the plaintiff's land, and to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the drainage from the adjacent house flowing across the plaintiff's land, and to restore it to the same condition as it was previously to the wrongful acts of the defendant; that the defendant may be restrained from continuing to commit any of the wrongful acts; that in the alternative, the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,000 as damages for the wrongful acts of the defendant; and that the defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 100 as damages already sustained for the wrongful acts of defendant. Mr Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship after stating the facts of the case said that the decision of the questions raised depended on the construction to be given to sections 230, 231, and 260 of the Municipal Act III of 1888. It was argued for the plaintiff that the Municipal Commissioner had exceeded his powers and had not observed the requirements of those sections. It was argued on behalf of the defendant that whatever might be the requirements of sections 230 and 231, he was released from the necessity of observing them, if he elected to proceed under section 260 which was the section under which he had done the acts complained of by the plaintiff. His Lordship, however, was of opinion that this was not the effect of section 260. The Municipal Commissioner could only proceed under that section in cases in which he might have acted under section 230 or 231, and the provisions of those sections had not been observed. The drain across the plaintiff's compound, of which she complained, was made last year for the purpose of draining, both her own premises and those of her neighbour, DeSouza. So far as her own premises were concerned, the Municipal Commissioner claimed that he might have proceeded under section 231. But that section only permitted the work to be done if in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, the premises in question were insufficiently drained. There was, however, no evidence as to the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner with reference to the drainage of these premises. There was some evidence that in 1885, the Commissioner had given a general sanction to a plan of drainage for the district in which the plaintiff's house was situated; but there was no special reference apparently to the drainage of these premises. Moreover, subsequently to that date, the plaintiff under the orders of the Municipality had constructed a drain which was in use at the time the defendandant's man entered the plaintiff's premises to construct the drain now in question. His Lordship, therefore, held that the first provision of section 231 had not been complied with. Another question was whether the defendant was justified in draining DeSouza's premises across the plaintiff's compound? The defendant justified his acts under sections 260 and 230. Section 230 allowed the Municipal Commissioner to authorise an owner of premises to construct a drain across his neighbour's land. But such authority could not be given unless certain preliminaries were first observed, one of which was that notice should be given to the neighbour. Section 260, under which the defendant justified his acts only permitted the Municipal Commissioner himself to do the work directed in section 230 without giving the owner the option of doing it; but it did not dispense with any of the preliminaries described by section 230. None of these preliminaries were observed in the present case. The plaintiff got no notice. There was no evidence of the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner, nor of the approval of the Standing Committee with reference to the drainage works constructed on the plaintiff's property. On the whole, his Lordship held, that the defendant's acts were not justified under sections 230, 231, and 260, and accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff, ordering the Municipal Commissioner to remove the drain and pay Rs. 100 damages and the plaintiff's costs of suit.

IN Madras much more than in Northern India, observes the *Englishman*, the purchasing and selling of cattle appears to be carried on mainly at large fairs held annually in various central localities. One of the most important of these is the Madura-Chithrai cattle fair, at which some thirty thousand head of cattle are brought together. The bulk of these are owned by dealers, but a considerable number are brought by ryots from the adjoining parts of Madura, and even from Tinnevelly. Although no special care is taken to preserve different breeds of stock, yet the peculiarities of cattle from different districts is very marked, the finest of all being the large Mysore cattle, which are much prized for their strength and docility. In Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah a curious practice prevails for keeping up the cattle supply for labour purposes. Drovers annually visit these districts with strings of young bulls from Nellore? They travel through the country and sell the young stock in the villages and are paid by instalments usually spread over three years, which are generally collected without difficulty or litigation.

THE REVOLVER TESTS.

OWING to an outcry among the officers of the United States army and navy against the revolvers in use, which were the same as before the great Civil War, with the exception of the metallic cartridges, the Government have given an exhaustive trial to two revolvers selected from many submitted by various makers. These revolvers were specially made at the National Armoury at Springfield, according to the maker's specifications, of .380 calibre, in deference to the general opinion expressed by both army and navy officers that a smaller bore has enough stopping power, and would require a lighter cartridge, Smith and Wesson .38 calibre hammerless safety revolver double-action, and the Colt .38 calibre new navy pattern, were the two revolvers selected for final trial by the Ordnance Board which assembled on 15th April.

The following nomenclature of component parts is given :—

Smith and Wesson.		Colt.
Barrel	1	Frame cap.
Cylinder	2	Cap screws (2).
Frame	3	Frame.
Stop	4	Recoil bouching.
Barrel-catch	5	Cylinder.
Safety lever	6	Ejector and ratchett.
Guard	7	Ejector rod.
Side-plate	8	Ejector rod-head.
Base pin	9	Ejector spring.
Barrel catch-lifter	10	Crane.
Cylinder hook	11	Crane nut.
Extractor post	12	Crane lock.
Extractor	13	Crane lock screw.
Trigger	14	Barrel and sight.
Hammer	15	Latch.
Stock screw	16	Latch spring.
Strain screw	17	Latch pin.
Short-plate screw	18	Half stocks (2).
Joint pivot and screw	19	Escutcheons (2).
Hammer stud	20	Stock screws (2).
Firing pin bushing	21	Stock pin.
Firing pin	22	Hand.
Extractor stud	23	Hand spring.
Right-hand stock	24	Trigger.
Left-hand stock	25	Trigger pin.
Extractor can and latch	26	Trigger rebound pin.
Sight	27	Rebound spring.
Split spring	28	Rebound lever.
Hand spring	29	Rebound spring pin.
Barrel catch-spring	30	Rebound lever pin.
Firing pin spring	31	Hammer.
Cylinder hook spring	32	Hammer strut.
Cylinder stop spring	33	Hammer strut spring.
Hatch spring	34	Hammer strut spring pin.
Hand	35	Hammer pin.
Stirrup	36	Hammer stirrup.
Front scar	37	Hammer stirrup pin.
Extractor spring	38	Main spring.
Main spring	39	Strain screw.
Nut	40	
Trigger spring	41	
Barrel-catch lifter spring	42	
Safety latch	43	
Cylinder stop spring pin	44	
Latch spring pin	45	
Cylinder hook pin	46	
Barrel catch pin	47	
Firing pin bushing pin	48	
Safety lever pin	49	
Barrel catch lifter pin	50	
Stop pin	51	
Latch pin	52	
Trigger pin	53	

DIMENSIONS OF THE ARM.

	Smith & Wesson.	Colt.
Total length	9·23 inches	11·30.
Length of barrel	5 inches	5·96.
Diameter of bore	·35 inches	·3622
Grooves	5	6
Kind of grooves	Circle of about 36 inches	Of about 38.
Depth of grooves	·005	·05
Grooves, depth, uniform or not	Uniform	Uniform.
Grooves, twist, uniform	One turn in 18·36 in.	One in 16·02
Grooves, twist right or left-handed	Right-handed	Left-handed.
Chambers	5	6.
Chambers, diameter of	·38	·382.
Cylinder, length of	1·215 inches	1·495.
Cylinder, diameter of	1·30 inches	1·45.
Total weight	1 pound 1630 grains.	2 lbs. 112 grs.
Weight of powder	15 grains	18 grains.
Weight of bullet	146 grains	150 grains.

TIME TAKEN IN DISMOUNTING AND ASSEMBLING.

Smith and Wesson.	To dismount Minutes.	To mount. Minutes.
By Expert	6	6¼
By Tester	14½	39½
Colt.		
By Tester	5	7¼

It was found necessary to send to Smith and Wesson for special drifts and other appliances for dismounting their revolver, and only after repeated attempts and instruction was the tester able to dismount and mount the revolver with any degree of facility. The large number of parts, the nicety of fit, and the knack required in portions of the assembling would, in the opinion of the Board, make it impossible for any ordinary mechanic to perform this test without injuring the revolver. The Colt was dismounted and assembled without much difficulty by the tester.

INITIAL VELOCITIES.

The mean of velocities taken with the Le Boulenge chronograph, firing 10 rounds from each pistol, was Smith and Wesson, 635·5 feet, mean variation 18·29 feet; Colt, mean 722·7 feet, mean variation 12·96 feet. For this trial ten cartridges were taken and broken up, and the mean of the charges of powder and lead taken. Smith and Wesson, weight of powder, 14·125 grains; weight of bullet, 146·30 grains, length of barrel 5 inches; Colt, weight of powder, 17·85 grains, weight of bullet, 150 grains, length of barrel, 5·96 inches.

PENETRATION AND RECOIL.

The penetration and recoil by means of the pendulum recoil-frames could not be carried out. The theoretical recoil for the revolvers is as follows :—Smith and Wesson 2·1889, foot pounds; Colt, 1·8516 foot pounds. The theoretical recoil of the Colt service ·45 calibre revolver, is 3·89 foot pounds.

Penetration in pine butts, mean of five shots, distance 100 yards, Smith and Wesson, 3¼ inches; Colt 3¾ inches.

RAPIDITY OF FIRING LOADING AND EJECTING.

The tester operated the revolvers commencing and ending with the chambers empty. The test was 18 rounds. The Smith and Wesson fired in 52½ seconds; the Colt in one minute and 13 seconds. Twenty shots with the Smith and Wesson were fired in 54 seconds. This is very smart work, indeed.

ENDURANCE.

Two hundred and fifty rounds were fired from each revolver, allowing five minutes to cool after every 50 rounds.

Colt.—Early in the test the rebound spring proved too weak always to turn the trigger forward after the discharge of the revolver. In a large number of cases, the trigger had to be pushed forward by the fingers. Otherwise the revolver worked well.

Smith and Wesson.—On the 104th round the head would not revolve the cylinder, the mechanism being clogged with fouling. The cylinder was slipped off, wiped and replaced, when the revolver worked perfectly. The same difficulty occurred at the 140th round. The cylinder was removed as before, and the clogged parts more carefully wiped than in the preceding instance, when the revolver worked well during the remainder of the test.

FOULING.

After the revolver remained 48 hours without cleaning, fifty more rounds were fired, allowing 5 minutes to cool after the 12th, 24th, and 36th rounds.

Smith and Wesson.—Clogged as in preceding test, and would not revolve. It was slipped off as before and wiped, as was the rear of the barrel, when it worked well during the remainder of the test.

Colt.—The rebound spring would not turn the trigger forward during the opening rounds of each series. One failure of the cylinder to revolve occurred. The revolver was opened and shut again by the operator, when the cylinder revolved freely.

TESTS FOR ACCURACY.

Ten rounds were fired from a fixed rest at 25 yards :—

	Colt.	Smith and Wesson.
Mean horizontal deviation	1·37 Inches.	·78

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The brontometer is a new meteorograph specially designed by Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., and MM. Richard Freres, of Paris, to record the phenomena of a thunderstorm. It consists on one part of a chronograph, having a recording paper which travels at a speed of 6ft. per hour, and is marked by a pen at intervals of a minute. On the same paper an anemograph records the varying velocity of the wind, and a barometer the pressure of the atmosphere. In addition to these records there are two pens controlled by keys, one for making the instant of a lightning flash, another for noting the commencement and cessation of a thunder clap. Another pair of keys with corresponding pens enables the observer to record the duration and intensity of hail and rain. As all these data are registered on the same travelling paper in their proper places the new instrument furnishes a scientific history of the storm.

The hair hygrometer of Saussure, which indicates the humidity of the atmosphere by the influence of moisture on hairs, has an advantage over other hygrometers in that it works well at temperatures near to the freezing point of water, namely, 32 deg. Fahr. MM. Richard Freres have recently brought out an improved form of it, which gives a continuous record. In this apparatus the expansion and contraction of a bundle of hairs under the varying humidity of the atmosphere raise and lower a pen which traces a continuous line on a band of paper covering a cylinder which revolves once in 24 hours. Hygrometers of this kind are useful in gardens, hospitals, or sick-rooms.

The micro-graphophone of Lieutenant Gianni Bettini is a modified phonograph in which the record is improved by using a multiple diaphragm and actuating the recording stylus by the vibrations of several points of it, instead of, as hitherto, employing a single diaphragm with the stylus actuated by its middle point. In the latter arrangement it sometimes happens that a "node" or dead point occurs at the centre, and hence the stylus can make no impression on the wax; but by bringing the stylus under the influence of several points on the diaphragm it cannot fail to escape these dead points. The result, according to Lieutenant Bettini, is a better articulation and more faithful tone in the sounds recorded and reproduced.

"Fortis" is the name of a powerful blasting agent introduced from Belgium by the Fortis Powder and Explosives Company, of 17, Coleman Street, E. C. It is a compound of nitrate of potash, sulphur, tan, glycerine, and other matters, prepared in several degrees of strength according to the purpose to be served. No. 5 quality, for example, is as powerful as dynamite, whereas No. 1 is not so strong as gunpowder. It has proved very useful in mines and quarries. At some granite quarries near Loughborough, Mr. C. Napier Hake has found that fortis of the quality employed developed 2½ times the energy of ordinary blasting powder.

A shot-indicating target has been introduced by the Electric and Self-indicating Target Company of 9, Bucklersbury. The target is built insections, having springs behind, so that, when a bullet strikes one, it forces the segment back and causes the spring to actuate a lever, which by closing an electric circuit, indicates, even at a distance, the particular part of the target hit. A bell is rung at the same time, and, by pulling a cord, the marker can stop the bell, and wipe the target with a brush, which sweeps away the bullet splash. These targets may be seen at the French Exhibition, or on the ranges at Brixton-road and Newington-butts.

Photographs of the new library now being built at Washington are taken at every stage of the work, and they are to be filed and labelled so as to form a record for future reference should any question arise as to what was done. This novel application of the camera will doubtless commend itself to engineers and architects.

It has long been known that polished surfaces, for example, plates of glass, will take an impression of the detail of bodies in low relief, such as coins, if these are placed against them for a period which varies according to circumstances. The impression is rendered visible by breathing on the glass, and hence it is called a "breath figure." Interesting examples of these have been produced recently by Mr. W. B. Croft. If a coin is lightly pressed on a freshly cleft surface of mica for 30 seconds, then removed, and the mica breathed upon the details of the coin reveal themselves upon it. A sheet of paper printed on one side, if placed for 10 hours between two glass plates, will leave a breath figure of the print in white letters, and sometimes in black. Mr. Croft also shows that, if two coins are placed on opposite sides of a plate of glass and electrified for two minutes, they will leave a perfect image of themselves upon the glass.

Major Cardew, R. E., has announced to the Institution of Electrical Engineers that within the next two months there will be opened for the use of the electrial profession the much-needed Government Standardising Laboratory. The project for such an establishment was first mooted nearly five years ago by Professor Fleming, of University College, London.

Herr Silas, an Austrian inventor, has brought out a shell or obus containing oil to be fired by ships in bad weather in order to calm the waves around or rather ahead of them. It consists of a wooden cylinder about half a metre long and 65 millimetres in external diameter, capable of holding 300 grammes of oil. The holder is lined inside with shellac to keep the oil from penetrating the wood. The shell also carries a phosphide of calcium light. When fired from a mortar, provided for the purpose, the light discovers its position, and the oil, displaced by the water, sheds itself over the surface of the sea. Experiments were recently made with it at Gavre, Lorient, and elsewhere, and it was found that in some 12 minutes after the obus fell the water was calmed over a circular space of about 900 square metres.

The automatic bell buoy, invented by Mr. Jasper Gibson, carries both a fog and a storm bell, independent of each other. The fog bell is struck with a hammer, which is actuated by a float, and care is taken to withdraw the hammer after a blow, so as to enable the bell to give out its full tone. The storm bell is mounted above the other, and is struck by three hammers suspended from a swinging disc, so balanced as to withdraw them from the bell immediately they have struck. The buoy has been approved by some of the Trinity House pilots.

The stalks of the cotton plant have hitherto been regarded as a nuisance by planters; but there is now a prospect of turning them to advantage as the source of a fibre suitable for the manufacture of bagging. Mr. W. E. Jackson, of Augusta, Georgia, U. S., has invented a process by which the fibre is obtained from the stalk in a form resembling jute. The bagging which is made from it is very useful in packing the true cotton for transport.

At a recent meeting of the Entomological Society a letter was read from the vicar of Arundel asking for advice as to the best means of getting rid of the larvæ of a beetle which is destroying the beams of the parish church. Mr. C. O. Waterhouse stated that in such cases he recommended that the beams should be well soaked with paraffin oil.

In the forty-first annual report of the trustees of the New York State Museum of Natural History the subject of torpid beetles in wood and furniture is discussed. It is believed that the exclusion of air by sealing up the orifice of the cavity in which the insect lurks produces a state of suspended animation. Dr. Fitch instances a case in which a table was made from an apple tree, and many years afterwards the gnawing of an insect was heard proceeding from one of the leaves. This noise continued for a year or two, until at length a horned beetle issued from the wood. Dr. Fitch identifies it as the longicorn beetle, or *chion cinctus*.

It is worthy of note that the Danish Admiralty has ordered systematic hydrographical observations to be made all round the Danish Coast, on all the lightships and movable stations as well as the fixed ones. The object is to acquire information about the movements of fishes and the changes of the weather. A special apparatus has also been devised by Captain Rung, for testing the saltness of the water. As the lightships and shore stations are in telegraphic connection with each other, the system is expected to prove of national service. Denmark is setting an excellent example to the other maritime nations.

The sea urchin, or "sea hedgehog," as it is sometimes called, is known to settle itself in round holes or cavities in the rocks of the sea shore, and these have often a much smaller opening than the chamber within. It is believed that the animal carves out its den, but the process has hitherto been a mystery, and some have considered it a chemical one. Mr. John, however, in the *Arch f. Naturges.* attributes the formation of the lair to the animal giving itself a rotatory movement and scratching the rock with its spines. In course of time the surface, even of granite, may thus be worn away.

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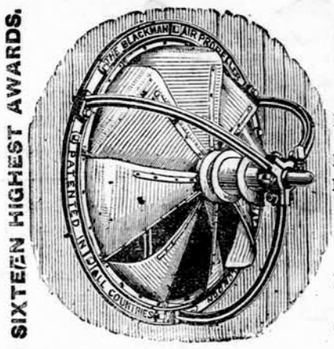

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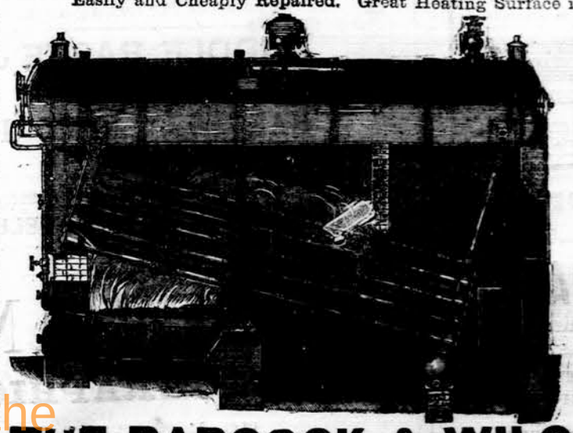

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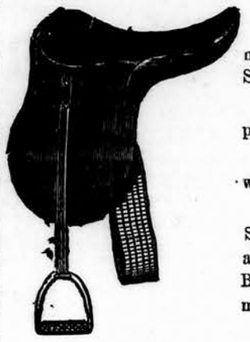

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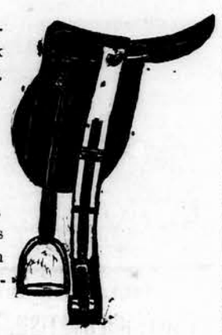

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In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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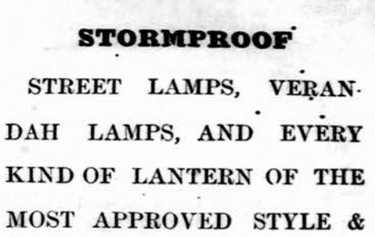
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & Co JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

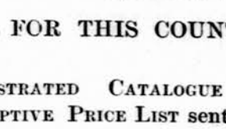
Gold and Pearl Initial Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Bangles to Match, Rs. 27 cash.

Any Initial can be had.



Silver Bangle, With real Padlock and Key, Rs. 9 cash.



Gold Brooch, "Past Present and Future." The egg is enamelled White, Rs. 53 cash.

Silver Bangle, "Tomari."—"Thine Only," Rs. 16 cash.

Silver Brooch to match, Rs. 8 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Plain Gold "Victoria" Bangle, supplied in Morocco Case Rs. 96 cash.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

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